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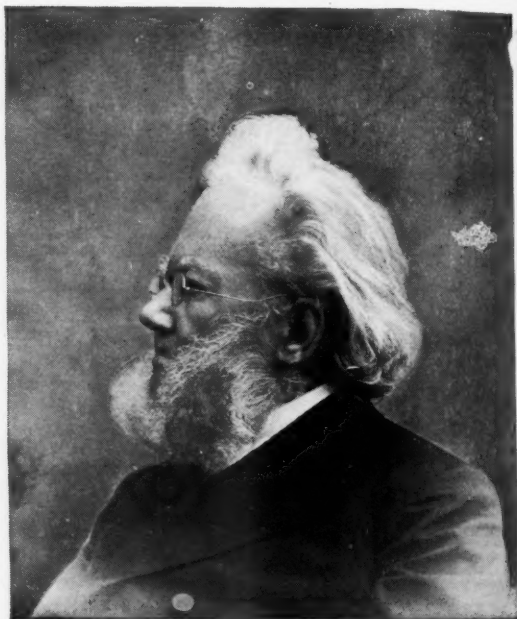
THE • AMERICAN • SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW



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IBSEN

by
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HALVDAN
KOHT



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CONTENTS

	PAGE
PORTAL TO THE HIGH PLATEAU, LAPLAND.....	Cover
ON THE MOUNTAIN PLATEAU, LAPLAND.....	Frontispiece
UNDER THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. FROM THE BALTIC TO THE ATLANTIC. By Carl Fries. Ten Illustrations.....	133
IN THE HOME OF KNUT HAMSUN. By Thyra Freding. Six Illustrations.....	148
A NEW FRESCO BY PER KROHG. By Johan H. Langaard. Four Illustrations.....	153
DANISH AGRICULTURE AND THE CRISIS. By Sven Røgind. One Illustration.....	158
WEST JUTLAND. By Signe Toksvig. One Illustration.....	162
THE DANISH FOLK HIGH SCHOOL. AN OLD IDEA ADAPTED TO MODERN USES. By Peter Manniche. One Illustration.....	167
TWO YOUNG ACTRESSES OF SWEDEN. By Gurli Hertzman-Ericson. Four Illustrations.....	171
CURRENT EVENTS: U.S.A., Denmark, Sweden, Norway. Two Illustrations.....	174
NORTHERN LIGHTS. One Illustration.....	180
THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION.....	183
RECENT NORWEGIAN BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR LIBRARIES.....	185
FINANCIAL NOTES; TRADE AND SHIPPING	

FINANCIAL NOTES

SWEDISH BANKS IN GOOD CONDITION

Despite the depression, the annual reports of twenty-four of the leading banks in Sweden showed about the same net results as the year before. Four of the largest, Handelsbanken, Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Enskilda, and Göteborgs Banken, even increased net profits. Two of these, the Skandinaviska and Göteborg, propose slightly reduced dividends, from 12.7 per cent to 10.6 and from 10 to 8 per cent, respectively, while the Handelsbanken and the Enskilda retain their former rates of 15 and 12 per cent, respectively. The earnings of the Skandinaviska Kredit, with the largest number of branches in the North of Europe, amounted to 22,700,000 kronor, and it proposed to write off 11,700,000 kronor. The Handelsbank net was 17,600,000 kronor, and it proposed to write off 5,300,000 kronor. For the Enskilda the corresponding figures were 16,100,000 and 8,500,000 and for the Göteborg 7,400,000 kronor and 3,800,000 kronor. The Stockholm Inteckning, or Title Guaranty Company, reported practically unchanged earnings, or 3,800,000, declaring the same dividend of 15 per cent as the year before. The total net earnings of the twenty-four banks, representing all parts of Sweden, amounted to about 94,000,000 kronor, and the write-offs 47,000,000. Two banks raised their dividends and six reduced. The rest made no change.

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS OF TWO NORWEGIAN BANKS UNDER WAY

In view of the importance of Bergens Privatbank and Norske Creditbank up to the time when these two institutions encountered difficulties, the Norwegian authorities, in cooperation with Norges Bank and the National Bank Inspection, are exerting themselves to provide measures for their early resumption of business on conditions best suited to protect the interests of all concerned. It has been suggested that, in the case of Bergens Privatbank, the present capital should be written off from 30,000,000 kroner to between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 kroner, and that 8,000,000 kroner of new capital be obtained. As for the Norske Creditbank, a communication from the management indicates that there must be a reduction in capital of no less than 24,500,000 kroner, and that in consequence the shares must be reduced from 150 kroner to 100 kroner each.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS PROVE BENEFICIAL

In presenting a record of the cooperative work between England and Norway, as evidenced by the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London during the twenty-five years of its existence, Sir Karl Knudsen, its president, dwelt on the increase in membership and the high character of the members. The Chamber of Commerce is not only a link for the satisfactory relations of finance and trade, but in various other directions it has proved its value. At the quarter of a century celebration dinner the president told how in January 1906 eleven Norwegians under the presidency of Consul General Eckell met and organized the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London. The publication of a handsomely illustrated booklet marked the observance of the recent event.

INCREASE IN SAVINGS DEPOSITS

The Swedish Postal Savings Banks showed a large increase of deposits for the month of November 1931, more than 36,000 new accounts having been opened as compared to some 13,000 during the same month in 1930. The total deposits for the month amounted to 16,320,000 kronor, as against 14,080,000 kronor for the corresponding month in 1930. The total deposits for the year at the close of the month of November amounted to 374,060,000 kronor and have increased with 35,870,000 kronor since 1930, not including the interest due depositors.

KREUGER & TOLL ISSUE STATEMENT COVERING 1931 ACTIVITIES

Over the signature of Ivar Kreuger, president of Kreuger & Toll Company, this Swedish enterprise with its ramifications throughout the world, announced that net earnings of the company for 1931, after interest was paid on secured debentures, amounted to about \$21,000,000. Earnings amounted to \$2.19 on each American certificate, representing participating debentures of 20 kronor each as against \$3.04 for 1930. The company's holdings of securities were written off, so that at the end of 1931 they stood at \$80,000,000, as compared with \$157,597,473 at the close of 1930.

Referring to the Swedish mining properties Mr. Kreuger stated that the company had exercised an option on other northern mineral property, including the Boliden gold mine, which he characterized as "one of the largest and richest in the world," as a single gold deposit. This mine, it is further stated, contains the largest known deposit of arsenic ore in the world.

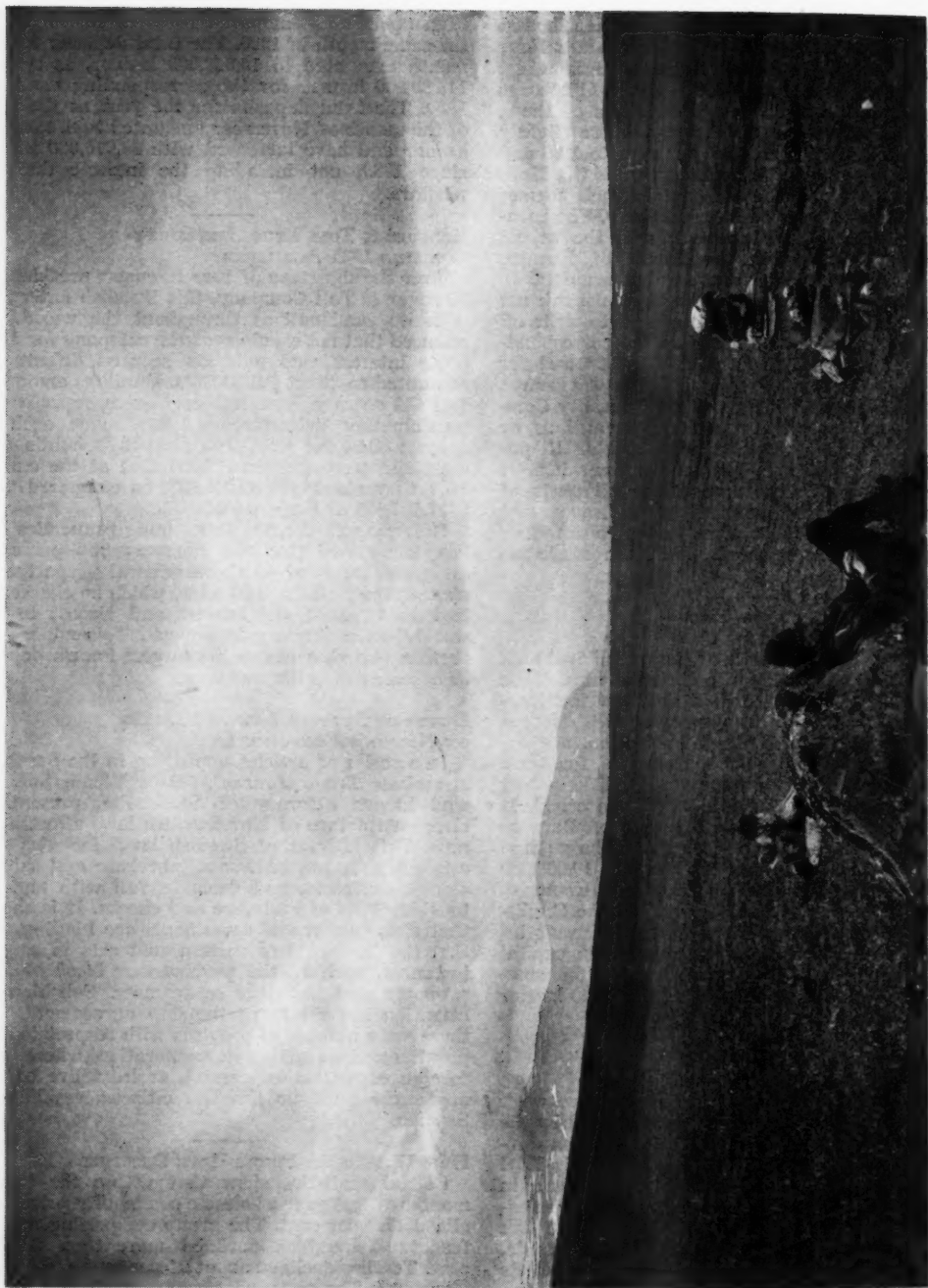
DIGEST OF SWEDISH LAW AS BEARING ON NATION'S ECONOMIC LIFE

In a series of articles appearing in the *Swedish-American Trade Journal*, Gösta Wennerholm, a well known attorney of Stockholm, presents a clear-cut picture of how Swedish laws affect business. This "Digest of Swedish law," includes real estate legislation, insurance, purchase and sale of stocks, contracts, and deals in full with matters touching bills of exchange and checks. It is shown that as a rule verbal agreements are binding, but that the law requires written contracts in certain instances, such as the purchase or lease of real property and marriage settlements. Considerable attention is paid to partnership agreements, and there are a number of provisos with respect to corporations. In forming a corporation where also foreign capital is concerned, at least five of the organizers must be Swedish citizens, residing in Sweden.

HOW WHOLESALE PRICES HAVE DECLINED

Official statistics show that within the twelve months of last year wholesale commodity prices declined 17.8 per cent. The group comprising grains, feed, and livestock declined more than 32 per cent. Textiles declined about 24 per cent and metals 8 per cent. The group of miscellaneous commodities were off 11.9 per cent. House furnishings dropped 12.7 per cent. Commodities that showed price gains during the year included potatoes, apples, alfalfa, cottonseed, copper, kerosene, coffee, coconut oil, alcohol, and starch.

JULIUS MORITZEN



ON THE MOUNTAIN PLATEAU, LAPLAND

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

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Under the Arctic Circle

From the Baltic to the Atlantic

By CARL FRIES

GET OUT a map showing the northern half of the globe, and trace the Arctic Circle—the remarkable line which encircles the realm of the Midnight Sun. It crosses the icy mountains of Greenland and Baffin Land, still half-unknown; it leaps forward over Canada's Arctic expanses, the Yukon Hills in Alaska, foggy Bering Straits, the vast northern forests of Siberia and Russia. Its circle continues over desolate waste and waters, over snowy and icy domains, until at last it reaches an unusual land, bearing the luxuriant growth of southern climes, with estates, villages, and rich agricultural lands in the friendly vales between the mountains—a triumph of life, unique in this northern latitude. Northern Scandinavia is the site of this phenomenon, wrought by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream playing upon Norway's coast. The Arctic world, however, is close at hand, and shows its power in eternal snow on the mountain tops and giant glaciers hanging high over the protected dales of the people. Here North meets South in a landscape almost tense with the mighty interplay of rugged power and gentle beauty.

In our time anyone desiring to visit northern Scandinavia—Lapland's dales and mountains, and Norway's fjord coast on the Atlantic and polar seas—has the choice of many modes of travel. Every summer comfortable tourist liners carry hordes of tourists from every corner of the earth to Lofoten and the northern fjords, where the snowy mountains meet the ocean, and the midnight sun shines bright. Or the



FROM THE LAND OF FOREST AND MARSH

Swedish Inland Railroad will carry one up to the lakes and rich fishing waters in the heart of Lapland, while from Stockholm it is but a thirty-six-hour trip to the mountain world around Torne Träsk. It is quite possible now for any one to enjoy the high mountain air and beautiful scenery, probably even to catch a glimpse of the Lapps and of pioneer life. For there are well marked trails from one tourist station and cabin to the next.

For those who want to get the most out of a week or two in Lapland, the railroads offer a rapid and convenient enough method of reaching the great lakes at the foothills of the mountains, and even of getting into the heart of the mountains. But there is another way to reach the high mountains, with an expenditure of more time and greater exertion, it is true, but with effort more than recompensed by the satisfaction of getting a glimpse into the heart of the country. That way is to take the path of the first settlers, straight through the wide forest to one of the big lakes, follow to its source in the mountains one of the rivers or streams which pour into the lake, and then go over the mountain tops and down to one of the Norway fjords. Then the impressions come in their natural order, giving a true perspective, in which the high lights of the landscape stand out clearly. This is the only way to find the real Lapland, the great northern forest and mountain country.

On the journey which I am about to describe, I started from Luleå, the capital of Norrbotten, on the Baltic's northernmost bay, best known as a port for exporting iron ore from the large world-famous mines near Gällivara, in Lapland. When I left Luleå, on the twelfth of June, the Northern summer had just begun. The birches lining the streets, which give this city its peculiarly Northern character just as the plane

trees and palms bespeak southern climes, stood softly decked in new-sprung green. On the Riksgräns Railroad, constructed for the transportation of ore, I traveled northward to the station Murjek, close by the Arctic Circle. From the rich farm lands of the coast, with their fields of corn, oats, and rye, one comes suddenly into the vast woodland and marshes which cover all northern Sweden between the coastland and the mountains. The railroad actually carries one over the border into Lapland.

Through the Great Woods—Among the Forest Lapps

From Murjek, where I left the railroad, a highway leads some miles to the west, where the great, unbeaten wildwood commences, and rivers, lakes, and trails are the only paths. This road crosses the Arctic Circle, which must be crossed once more on the way to the Atlantic. The empty automobile rolled back towards civilization. Our little caravan consisting of myself and two guides left the highway and set out along the trail through the Lapp woods.

Such a trail through the forest primeval is indeed worthy of a chapter in itself. It bears over smooth, mossy ground through spruce woods, and up over dry pine moors. It is pleasant to swing along the firm ground. Large mushrooms grow in the path. The call of the mountain finch is heard on every side; the redwing sings. The curious jays come fluttering quietly to see the stranger in their midst. The trail winds downward again through the growth bordering the streams, where mottled ptarmigans, startled, fly out over the barren marshes. Rough-hewn logs serve as bridges across the wettest places. The knolls are white with blossoming cloudberry.

The hours pass with exertion and delightful rest periods. The clock says that night is at hand; but no twilight falls over the forest. The Arctic summer's eternal day is here. Larger and larger grow the marshes, heavier and heavier the packs. Morning approaches. Gray cottages appear at last on their greensward, announcing a settlement in the woods. The first day is over.

In the evening we left the settlement; already we had adopted the old Lapp custom of traveling by night, when it is cool, and of sleeping comfortably in the warmth of the day. That is how the Lapps travel as they move from place to place, and we southerners are likely to follow their example when we tramp in the land of eternal summer light.

The next morning we tented in the woods. Our nearest goal was the Forest Lapp village of Udtja. The nomadic Lapps in northern Sweden are of two distinct types, Mountain Lapps and Forest Lapps. They



A CABIN IN THE FOREST LAND

all make their living by herding reindeer, but the Mountain Lapps rove, with their deer, in the high mountains during the summer, and spend only the winter in the woods; the Forest Lapps live the year round in the great woodland, where they move about with their herds. The Mountain Lapps have been well known for a long time; the Forest Lapps, on the other hand, have remained practically unnoticed. They comprise several tribes, with their own mode of life and dialects. Furthermore, they have, for the most part, become "Swedized," and given up the nomadic life; in fact, the Forest Lapps, as a special racial group, seem doomed before long to disappear.

With eagerness we approached the Forest Lapp village. After seven and a half hours' travel from our camping place in the woods, we were noisily greeted by Udtja's dogs, and a little later we were quartered with old Tejlus, the chieftain of the village Lapps. He is a distinguished old patriarch, with the natural dignity of bearing one often finds in these wandering folk. He does not know the Swedish language very well himself; but all the younger Lapps in the village speak Swedish without difficulty, although among themselves they always use their own language.

It is a buried life these Lapps lead in the far woodlands. Only about twice a year, in holiday season, do they make the long journey to the

nearest village. Their knowledge of the blessings of civilization has been rather scanty. Tejlus, our host, is a very wealthy man; but he dares not entrust his treasure to the bank. It is said that he has a number of snuff boxes filled with silver coins buried somewhere in Udtja. One time he actually went down to the church village and deposited 40,000 kronor in the bank. But when it was done, he was sorely troubled, and after a fortnight he journeyed the long way back in order to withdraw his money. Certainly it was safer, according to the Lapp tradition, to have one's treasure buried in the ground.

Udtja village contains four households, about thirty persons in all. The herd of deer, of about fifteen hundred, is divided among these four families. The deer pasture freely in the woods, and are gathered in only at set times for specific purposes. In the early summer the men, with a piece of dry meat in their knapsacks, set out on long wanderings in the woodland to hunt up the herds and drive them to the enclosure. The calves are then branded in the ear with the marks of their respective owners. Thereafter the deer roam at random in the woods again until the late summer, when they are driven in to be slaughtered. As winter approaches, they are gathered together for the third time; and, with their mighty herd, the Lapps move some miles in a southeasterly direction to their winter abode, to return again in the spring to Udtja. In the course of moving, the Lapps live in tents of deerskin; but in Udtja,



STOREHOUSES AT THE CAMP NORTH OF REBNISJAURE IN PITEÅ WHERE THE LAPPS GATHER IN THE SPRING AND FALL



A PIONEER FARM IN THE HIGH MOUNTAINS

their headquarters, they have firm, square log huts, and even some well built cottages.

One year is like every other for the Lapps in these northern woods, as their life, in its even course, follows nature's own rhythms.

To the High Mountains—The Northernmost Settlement

For a fortnight we lived with the Forest Lapps, and then set forth in a southwesterly direction over the river Pite to Hornavan. This long, narrow lake furnishes a six-mile waterway in a northwesterly direction from the forest towards the mountains. The trip on Hornavan was unforgettable—the deep blue waves capped with white spray, the distant shores under the diffused light of a delightful summer haze, and the mountains in the northwest appearing every moment nearer and higher.

From Hornavan we followed for a short distance a thundering, white mountain stream to another long lake, bearing the Lapp name Rebnisjaure, where we got into a slender Lapp boat, and, in the light summer night, glided into the mountains. Behind us lay the forest, with darkness and desolation and hundreds of monotonous miles, before us the high mountains with snowy sparkle and exciting scenery. The dark pine has been left behind; mountain birches shine forth, in light, glisten-

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ing green, along the shores, and even extend some little distance up the mountain slope.

The last grove of pines on the sunny side of the lake was the spot chosen for the northernmost settlement. One day in the early spring twenty-four years ago a man came driving alone in a sleigh over Rebnisjaure. He followed the northern coast, and scrutinized the

snow-covered lands under the sun's lengthening rays. He was looking for a place to set up a new home for himself and his betrothed. Near the northern end of the lake, close to the shore, he found a site which looked good to him. There he stopped his horse. It was evening, and during the night, which fell suddenly, he had to lie in the snow. By the next evening, however, he had a hut built for himself, as well as a snow hut for his horse. Having made his decision, he returned to the settlement; but as soon as the snow had melted he came back to his chosen spot in the wildwood. Near the place where the first hut stood he built his cottage from the hearts of the mighty pines, and it was not long before he was ready to bring his bride to the house at Rebnis. This is the story of his home, and the expression in the settler's voice as he told it revealed that without a doubt it was his life's dearest tale.

The passing years have been blessed. A line of healthy, robust children have grown up around the parents. Each year more cows have been put to pasture in the fertile birch meadows under the mountains. In the barn is heard the bleating of the sheep and goats, while, in the middle of the light night,



DRAINING THE MARSH



FISHING IN THE MOUNTAIN LAKE



ST. ALBAN'S MOUNT, N. H. - 1900. (See page 100 for description.)

GLACIER BELOW MOUNT KEBNEKAISE

the rooster crows proudly. The potatoes thrive in their plot. The lake furnishes fish in even greater abundance than during the first years. At first the fish was old and "big-headed; there was nothing but head," said the settler. But the stock has improved in both quality and size.

The woods and mountains also offer their wild tribute. The wood grouse gather in the early spring to play in the pine woods near Rebnis, and in the summer one often stumbles into the midst of a brood—the young peep and crawl about, and the mother makes herself conspicuous by tottering down the path with dragging tail and outspread wings, in order that only she shall be seen, while the young hide. But the greater part of the mountain land's bird population are ptarmigans. In the fall and early winter the settler makes a business of trapping these birds. Among the farthest birches on the edge of the forest he places his



IKISJAURE, A LAKE IN THE SWEDISH MOUNTAINS
NEAR NORWAY

traps, and when luck is with him he may capture about forty in a single trapping. He then drives the eight Swedish miles (about forty-eight English miles) to the big winter market down in the village with his load of game, which may bring in as much as one thousand kronor.

In these wilds live also the big rovers among the wild beasts, the bear, the wolf, and the wolverine. Although they are seldom seen, they leave tracks in the snow, and sometimes, also, horrid, bloody reminders of their existence.

You now have a picture of the northernmost settlement, lying alone in the wilderness, where the birch meadows furnish pasture and the sedge marshes fodder, where the lakes swarm with fish, and the woods with birds, and where the wild beasts hunt today as of yore.

A Mountain Climb

From the settlement we set out for a journey of some days into the heart of the high mountains. We planned to climb Kustarakaise, one of the highest mountains in this section of the range. The prospect tempted us especially when we learned that no one had climbed this mountain during the time the settler had lived at Rebnis. In fact, it was not known just when anyone had last reached its summit. Our little expedition of three men, including the settler, now planned to make the attempt.

Our trail at first led directly over a low mountain ridge. Here lies one of the Mountain Lapp villages. Like the Forest Lapps, they have a home camp, where they live during a part of the year, and they have also, in convenient places along their migratory path, huts where they stay for a time to get a change from tent life. These stopping places are on the way between the woodland and the high mountains; they stay there in the spring on the way up the mountain, and in the fall on their return to the forest.

This Lapp village near Rebnis is the most beautiful one I have seen. Round about lies the mountain world, fair and wide. In the green valley below, Rebnisjaure glistens, and the mountain tops sparkle with their eternal snow. With its mudhuts and storehouses the camp lies like a human stronghold in the great void. There was no life on the green pasture; the Lapps had headed westward.

From the ridge we saw the whole land of our desire. Against the horizon stood Kustarakaise, the snow startlingly white in contrast with the dark precipices and ledges; below us lay a small mountain lake, which stretched a shining arm away in to the foot of Kustarakaise. After a two hours' row in the settler's boat we landed under the black



ON THE WATERSHED BETWEEN THE BALTIC AND THE ATLANTIC

precipices. It was night, and we decided to stay in a Lapp hut, a couple of kilometers from the lake.

Morning came with rain and storm; low-hanging clouds enveloped the mountain. We made our way up the precipice, and soon found ourselves in the clouds. With a mighty thundering like the sound of a waterfall, the cloud masses stormed against the mountain wall. Cloud fragments scurried past, were jammed against the mountain side and then tore straight upward along the perpendicular ledge. Finally, we reached the plateau, which is about two Swedish miles long, and which comprises several peaks. The storm was so heavy that it was difficult to stand upright. We were in the midst of the clouds; unevenly packed, so that we could see their speed, they swept before and around us.

While we stopped to get our breath on the edge of the plateau, suddenly we noticed a streak of lightning in the gray sky, and for the twinkling of an eye there was a rift in the clouds over the depths. We saw in a wonderful second the lake at the foot of the mountain, with the sun shining over water and shore. In the next moment, all was gray about us again—foggy and thick.

Then it brightened again and again, and finally the clouds rose high above us. The whole land lay clear. We continued over the even plateau, and climbed with great expectations the peak which, according to the map, is the highest, being 1,694 meters above sea level. From this point we saw a sight more fantastically beautiful than the imagination can picture or words describe. A large part of the Swedish and Norwegian mountain world lay open before our eyes, under the sun and gliding shadows of cloud. To the north arose the famous boundary mountain, Sulitelma, with its glacier surface under the sharp peaks. In the east appeared the Swedish woodland; in the west the Norwegian mountains rose—a range of bold peaks. Between and beyond them stretched a mighty, dazzling white surface, "Svartisen," the enormous Black Glacier on the Atlantic, at a distance of twelve Swedish miles. On the summit, the thermometer pointed to 2°C, although it was a day in the beginning of July.

We had to hasten our descent. In the middle of the night we got back to the hut where we had spent the last night, and continued, after a few hours' rest, the return journey to the settlement.

Over the Mountain Range—Down Toward the Atlantic

On the tenth of July I continued on toward the Atlantic. The first day on the westward journey the settler came with me, after which I proceeded alone to Norway; it was two days' journey up through

Merkenesdalen, over the mountain pass and down to the first Norwegian village.

This village lies in the long valley near the Norwegian boundary. In the east, wind the Swedish mountain ranges; in the west, the Norwegian peaks run snow-glittering and wild against the sky. Now begins my ascent to the "pass-threshold." Towards evening I stand there, high over the forest. Behind me, in the declivity, little streams ripple down toward Sweden—toward the Baltic—and before me, deep under the precipices, the River Junker, a frothing torrent, rushes toward the Atlantic. In the middle of the bright night, I reach the border line and step from Sweden into Norway.

The trail winds down into the valley. Lone pines stand forth dark in the birch woods. Down by the river lies the village. The little houses crowd close to one another, as though seeking from their neighbors protection against the loneliness.

I wandered farther down through the valley of the Junker. The trail widened into a road; the valley stretched open and wide; through richer and richer towns I came to Skjerstad Fjord. It is truly remarkable to see how all nature changes west of the mountain range. The birch woods may be prolific with flowers in the Swedish mountains; but the wealth of growth which the mildness from the Atlantic and the Gulf Stream gives to northern Norway cannot be equaled even in Swedish Lapland. It is as though one had been carried far south instead of merely crossing the mountain range between Lapland and the valleys of the Norwegian fjords. Along the trail in the Junker valley, raspberries, strawberries, and bluebells grow in the midst of the mountain flowers, and the foliage is as rich a green as that in the meadows of southern Sweden. The mountains themselves change; gently they rise to the boundary line, where all at once their lines assume a wilder swing. With proud, snow-shining summits, Norway stretches out to the Atlantic and the polar seas.

Pictures Furnished by the Swedish Tourist Society



NÖRHOLMEN

In the Home of Knut Hamsun

By THYRA FREDING

FAR AWAY in the Sörland district of Norway lies Nörholmen. As the bus draws up in front of a large white country home I am met by the cool fragrance of sea and kelp, of grass and earth. The southern side of the highway is lapped by the waters of Nörholmen, a bight of the ocean. Across the road lies the homestead protected on three sides by rugged hills and tree-clad ridges, with a central building flanked by tall maples.

A servant girl is raking along the hedge which lines the low iron fence. The hostess, tanned and vigorous, meets me at the gate. Since early morning Fru Hamsun and her maids have been working in the garden and now everything has been put to rights. With its straight paths and borders, smooth thick turf, luxuriant shrubs and flowers, the garden forms a dignified approach to the plain but stately façade of the house. At the rear is a grassy yard enclosed on all sides by stretches of farm buildings—red-painted barns, stables, and outhouses. An estate of considerable size, with several dependencies, Nörholmen is an old homestead dating back to the time when Norway and Denmark were united.

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Knut Hamsun has owned Nørholmen since 1918. It is the joy of the whole family. He loves the soil of Norway and its people, and in his works often advocates the health-giving life of the farmer who clears and tills his land; his wife loves it because she grew up in the country on a large farm in Österdalen. Hamsun does not feel at home in the city. Before moving out to Nørholmen the family had spent eighteen months in Larvik, but previously they had lived in Nordland, in Hamarøy, where Hamsun had spent his childhood and where his mother was still living at the time. *Growth of the Soil* was written while he was developing a farm in the far North.

Guests are expected. While Fru Hamsun is adding the finishing touches, arranging flowers in bowls and vases, I wander over the Hamsun estate. A deep-rutted road takes me past barn and stable out to the fields, the woods, and the tenants' small holdings. Beside this road lies a small unpretentious gray-white cottage with three windows along the side, steps leading up to a landing on the gable end, and a high chimney on the roof. His tenants would no doubt consider it small and inconvenient, but for the master of Nørholmen it spells privacy, a quiet



THE FARMHOUSES OF NØRHMEN



A RECENT PICTURE OF KNUT AND MARIE HAMSDUN

place to work. This is Knut Hamsun's workshop. Here the great writer lives in his own world, and nothing is ever allowed to disturb him—not even his meals, which are left outside on the steps. With its back up against the mountain wall, the still, gleaming surface of a tarn a few steps away, and a picket fence and gate to separate it from the road, the little house has an air of comfortable seclusion. Here he imbues with his own life and color the characters and communities he creates. Only his later works were written here, however, works in which we find Julie d'Espard, the Suicide, and all the strange folk appearing in *The Last Chapter* as well as the vagabonds, Edevart and August, and all their numerous followers. For the moment they occupy the foreground, but the little cottage is so intimately bound up with the author that his whole gallery of characters seem to be assembled: Munken Vendt from Gudbrandsdalen, Pan, Victoria, Isak, Inger and his other Nordland figures, men and women he had come across on land or sea, sailors, fishermen and others in the humbler walks of life. He is not lonely, surrounded as he is by this large and varied company.

Sometimes these characters appear in the flesh. Vagabonds make a point of stopping at Nørholmen, for no one else understands them so well as Hamsun. Not only that, he is kind and often lends them a helping hand. Many a wanderer has found a bit of silver in his palm after shaking hands with the master of Nørholmen.

Nor does Knut Hamsun forget those who were kind to him during his difficult years. In fact, one hears many tales of his numerous good

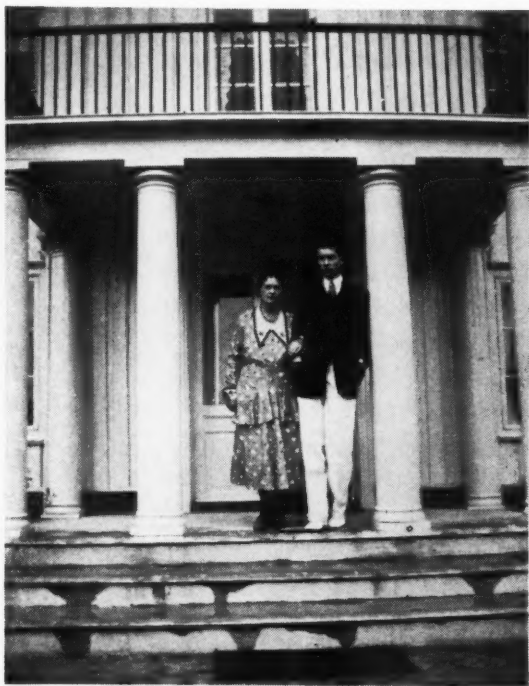
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qualities. He loves his bit of Norway, takes a keen interest in the work done on his farm, watches over the growth of his forest, has an eye to all that is done, is kind to animals, and has a real love for his fellow men. It is well known that there are good masters at Nørholmen, and none of the tenants want to leave. The whole parish of Eide on the Sørland coast looks upon Nørholmen and its owners as a source of help in time of need.

Between the white pillars of the veranda stands Fru Hamsun, tall and stately, fresh and charming. She leads a full, rich life. "I

am simply married to my husband and the mother of his children," is her modest reply to my question. But it cannot be such a simple matter to be the wife of a world-renowned author, the mother of four children, and mistress of a large estate. I am inclined to believe that the manage-

ment of the homestead is largely left in her hands, but this she denies. "I just do the best I can when the master of the house is away, and I give up the reins as soon as he comes home again. Occasionally he says: 'Now, I simply must not be disturbed,' and then disappears into his own world, sometimes for months at a time." Then things would soon be at a pretty pass if Fru Hamsun did



FRU HAMSDUN WITH HER OLDEST SON



HAMSUN'S WORKSHOP

not take the management of the homestead and its dependencies into her own capable hands. She makes a good deputy. She is also a skilful driver and often takes her husband and children on long trips in their Buick. It is eight kilometers to Grimstad and more than eleven Norwegian miles along the highway to the nearest railway station. Occasionally they even drive to Oslo and beyond.

Fru Hamsun has many responsibilities, but she is well equipped to meet them. She is a woman of good common sense, sprung from sound peasant stock in Elverum, and is gifted along

artistic as well as practical lines. In her younger days Marie Anderson toured the Scandinavian countries with a theatrical company. As an actress she must have shown considerable talent, for she was engaged by the National Theater in Oslo. There she met her fate—Knut Hamsun. He gave her no time for reflection, swept her off her feet. She abruptly gave up her theatrical career and followed him. But Fru Hamsun has found use in private life for her ability as an actress. She maintains that such a gift need not be wasted even if it is not used on the stage.

Marie Hamsun is also a writer. Her first work, a collection of poems, was well received by the Norwegian press, and her children's stories have had a wider circulation. Under a collective title, *Country Children*, she has published three books, each with a different sub-title. *Ola in Town*, her latest, will probably have a sequel, as the boy is only fourteen years old when the story ends. These are fresh, charming stories of child life in the country; the author has a thorough knowledge of her subject, and her portrayal of children in their joys and sorrows is fascinating and at the same time true to life. Critics and teachers have shown great interest in her books because of her remarkable knowledge of child psychology.



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Hamsun lives for his work, for his farm, and for his family. According to his wife, he has always been devoted to his home. When his children were small, he managed to spend a part of the evening with them no matter how busy he was. They gathered about him to listen to his fairy tales and legends, to the poems he read, to the songs he sang. "As little children," said Fru Hamsun, "they would run to him rather than to me, whether it was a case of some childish pain or illness, or just wanting to be rocked in a pair of strong arms." He was their favorite, because he so thoroughly understood their joys and sorrows.

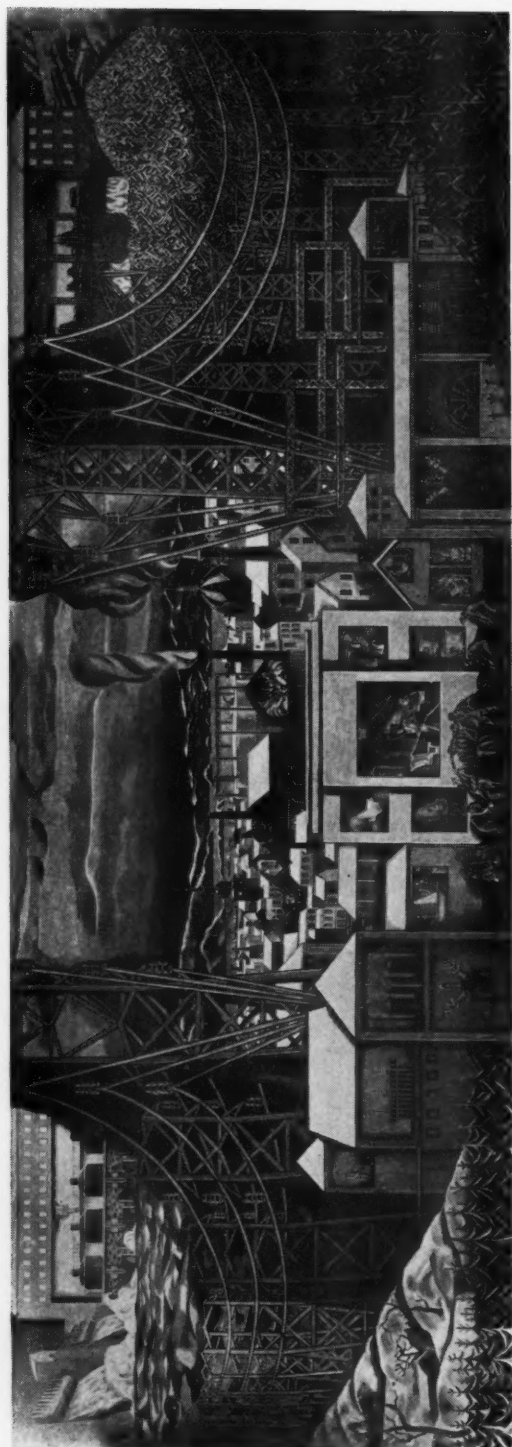
The Hamsuns have four sturdy, promising children. Two of them show artistic ability, the other two lean towards the practical. Tore, the elder son, wants to be a painter, and although he is but nineteen, has already studied abroad. The second son is eighteen and of an entirely different type. Outdoor sports are his chief interest in life, and he is said to be the best ski runner and jumper among the boys of his own age. Arild is a regular blond viking. He comes rushing through the hall in his earth-stained working clothes and takes the stairs in two leaps. Nothing would give his parents more pleasure than to have him stay at home and work on the estate, which would eventually come into his hands. The elder daughter is not much in evidence. As usual, when company is expected at Nørholmen, she is busy behind the scenes in the kitchen, for she is interested in cooking, and preparations for special occasions are left in her hands. Of the four children it is slim, blond Cecile Hamsun who most closely resembles her stately father. We find her in the garden among the roses and lilies, a thoughtful somewhat introspective child, who may sometime make a name for herself as an artist. At fifteen she draws and paints and has shown decided artistic ability.

"The children have not been brought up in a luxurious home," Fru Hamsun says, as she shows me the spacious rooms of her charming house, whose arrangements and furnishings are not only practical, but in excellent taste.

Taking it in all its beauty within and without, its quiet dignity and interesting family, Nørholmen forms a world of its own whose inhabitants lead a sane, well rounded life.

One summer I visited Knut Hamsun's birthplace, a small tenant's holding in Gudbrandsdalen—Garmotræet above the Vaage waters. Another summer I went up to the Hamarøy Mountains, the land of enchantment, and now I have wandered over the fields of Nørholmen.

He had his ups and downs as well as glorious adventures on this long road—the great Norwegian "vagabond."



Fresco by PER KROHG IN THE LIGHT WORKS AT OSLO, 1931

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THE BULL. DETAIL OF FRESCO IN THE SEAMEN'S SCHOOL, OSLO. BY PER KROHG. 1924

A New Fresco by Per Krohg

By JOHAN H. LANGAARD

TO NORWEGIAN artists belongs the distinction of having combined a modern style of painting with the requirements of monumental mural decoration. We have been accustomed to think of the famous decorations by Edvard Munch in the great Assembly Hall of the University, completed in 1915, as a point of departure for this movement. But Munch's decorations were painted with oils on canvas. The honor of having revived the fresco technique, and of having demonstrated the close relation of monumental painting to architecture, must be given primarily to three younger artists: Axel Revold, Alf Rolfsen, and Per Krohg.

The last named artist has just completed a fresco in the offices of the municipal Light Works in Oslo. It is the fifth great artistic undertaking of this kind which he has carried through in the Norwegian capital, and he is now about to decorate the recently erected Artists' House in Oslo which has been described in the *REVIEW*.



NATURE. FRESCO IN HERSLEB'S SCHOOL, OSLO, BY PER KROHG. 1927

Per Krohg is a son of the great realist, Christian Krohg, a leader in the group of painters who made the 'eighties a notable epoch in Norwegian art. Per Krohg, however, stands entirely on his own merits and has the originality which is so rarely seen in the second generation of an artist family. He spent his boyhood in Paris, and thus became familiar at an early age with the various tendencies of modern art, but in his own work he feels himself to be wholly and entirely a Norwegian. He has in a marked degree the romantic imagination which we regard as typical of the best in Norwegian artistic endowment.

Much could be written about this imagination of Krohg's and it is a fascinating subject. It is characterized by a vigilant lust of opposition. He loves to emphasize with convincing eloquence the smallness of man on the background of his environment. In this manner he may be said to put the self-styled lord of creation in a vanishing perspective. When, for instance, he paints the sea, the sailor is as nothing in the grip of the awful and tameless fury of the elements. Not only that, but even when he paints the marvelously organized forms of insect life he points out that man is not so immeasurably superior as he imagines. This is the lesson to be taken out of his fresco, *Nature*, in *Hersleb's School*, painted with the inimitable pictorial gift that is a part of his artistic equipment.

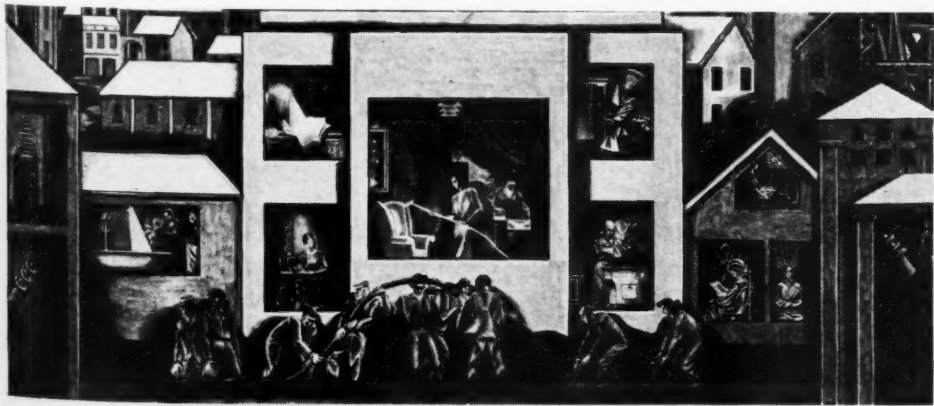
Krohg's imagination stands him in good stead in his monumental painting. With easy facility he knows how to bring out that which he wishes to emphasize in the content of his pictures, and the fantastic nature of his subjects enables him to keep within the bounds of the architectural spaces. He is not confined by any illusory realism which might have the effect of breaking down the obvious mission of a wall as a definite limitation of space. He is so much a poet that he sometimes makes us forget the sovereign mastery with which he can use purely pictorial means to achieve his effect. But in his fresco in the *Light Works* he has shown what he can do when he works as a painter pure and simple.

The idea is nothing but to demonstrate the function of the lighting system from the harnessing of power in the waterfall to its utilization by human beings. The electricity is carried from two power-houses in the upper right- and left-hand corners of the picture, over two groups of poles from which the wires make bold arches in the sky, terminating in a city. A huge gas tank under a smoky sky is seen in the background of the city, the silhouette of which is recognizable as that of Oslo. In the foreground are workmen busily carrying cables to the houses, which are seen in a cross-section. By this means we are enabled to look into the rooms where gas and electricity are used for lighting, heating, cooking, vacuum-cleaning, hair-curling, and all the various functions of modern living.

No one can deny that the artist has hit the nail on the head, even though we miss the capricious flights of fancy that usually charm us in his creative work. To make up for it, he has surpassed himself in clarity of form and radiant color effects.

Upon closer examination we see that this impression is due to the admirable severity in the drawing and to a peculiar treatment of the colors. Per Krohg has cleverly concentrated certain pigments in certain parts of the picture, so that they form a beautiful triad of color: blue, Persian red, and golden brown, distributed on the poles, the sky and atmosphere, and the city. By this means he has avoided the many earthy colors which are apt to dominate the palette of the fresco painter and lay a veil of foggy grayish brown over the surface.

Thoroughly planned and consistent in its inner structure, this painting demonstrates with almost astonishing force the austere beauty of fresco painting. It is not too much to say that it is the finest product of modern Norwegian monumental painting that has been seen to date.



DETAIL OF FRESCO IN THE LIGHT WORKS, SHOWING THE FOREGROUND

Danish Agriculture and the Crisis

By SVEND RÖGIND

DANISH farmers, like their colleagues in other countries, have often complained of bad weather, hard times, and low prices; and their complaints have been met with a shrewd smile from the townspeople who knew from experience that the farmers usually managed to pull through pretty well. In our little land, town and country are so closely linked by the short distances and by family ties, that the townspeople know more about agriculture than one might suppose, and are not apt to be deceived by excessive complaints. But even those who know least about farming conditions realize that this time the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" is serious. As in the old tale, the wolf has come at last.

The dainty little pigs which adorned the windows of the Copenhagen delicatessen stores last Christmas, were priced at 15 or 16 kroner. A few years ago the retail price was at least three times as high. In its report on the harvest year of 1929-30, founded on a number of agricultural accounts, the Bureau of Agriculture gives the value of suckling pigs at about 40 kroner, to which must be added the legitimate profit of the retailer. According to the January quotations of the hog market, on which the present discussion about possible restriction of Danish hog culture is based, prices of pork have gone down exactly 60 per cent during the last eighteen months—from 155 öre to 62 öre per kilogram.

Meantime what has been the change in the cost of production? The Bureau of Agriculture estimates at about 100 kroner the expense of raising a suckling pig to a respectable six- or seven-months-old butcher's hog weighing about 90 kilograms. Based on these figures, farmers could still during the harvest year 1929-30 make a small profit on each hog. Today they obtain at the most 45 or 50 kroner for a fully developed hog, and it is well known that the expenses of raising one have not fallen in the same proportion. To be sure, a suckling pig can be bought for the truly modest sum of 9 kroner, but the fodder prices, which form the heaviest part of the budget, have only fallen 40 per cent instead of 60 per cent; and such expenses as wages, transportation, interest on buildings, etc., have practically not fallen at all. This brings out the discouraging fact that a pig bought by the farmer at 9 kroner and costing about 60 kroner for fodder, labor, etc., yields only 45 or 50 kroner.

Under these unfortunate circumstances it was natural for one of the Copenhagen papers in an article about the agricultural crisis to refer

to the merchant who sold his goods at a loss, and consoled himself with the thought that if he only sold enough, it would pay him in the end. To survive the crisis, the Danish farmers have expanded their bacon export beyond all reasonable limits, so as to make the larger quantity yield the profit which they formerly made on a smaller quantity. In 1930, about 245 million kilograms of bacon was exported, but in 1931 the export grew to 307 million kilograms. The export of eggs and fresh beef and veal has also grown considerably, whereas the butter export was about the same during the two years.

Not all these wares went to England, but now as before, England is our chief customer. This being the case, the same Copenhagen paper wonders if perhaps the Danish farmers have been their own competitors. Mr. S. Sørensen, Denmark's expert agricultural adviser in London, who warned the farmers against flooding the English market, is quoted as saying: "On account of the heavily increased imports we have to sell our good bacon at about the same prices as those obtained by competing countries." Mr. Sørensen does not mean by this that the bacon of other countries is not good, but merely that it is inferior to ours.

In a radio talk shortly before Christmas, an agriculturist mentioned with pride the achievement of the Danish farmers immediately after the World War. In a few years we recaptured the English market which during the War we had lost to the United States and Canada. In 1922 the United States exported to England 125 million kilograms of bacon. In the same year we almost reached that amount, exporting 120 million kilograms. But this sold for about 81 million kroner more than the American product, bringing an average price of 2.50 kroner per kilogram while American pork brought only 1.75 kroner per kilogram.

Now as always, Danish bacon is considered superior. But if England cannot take the quantities offered unless prices are lowered, its superiority is of small advantage to us. The newspaper articles about overproduction and lower prices appeared, strangely enough, simultaneously with an article by Dr. Aage Krarup Nielsen in another paper, picturing the misery in the East End of London. We need only consider the starvation in the slums of the great cities to realize the falsity of the theory of overproduction as the cause of the present crisis. This theory can only appear sane if we understand it to mean that there is overproduction as compared with buying power. And this, in turn, depends on the possibilities of employment and the distribution of income.

Bitter words might be said about the plans of restricting wheat production in the United States and hog production in Denmark, in order to raise prices. But the conflict between the interests of society

and those of the individual is as old as humanity itself, and the farmers argue that they must first and foremost protect their farms. It is not their fault that free competition—which at least Danish farmers have advocated for many years—is hampered by tariffs, immigration restrictions, and monopolies in industry as well as in the labor market; and they wonder if the large grain and pork production could not be maintained for the benefit of humanity if wages were lowered in proportion to the level of prices, so that more people could be employed and thus enabled to buy more freely. To be sure, the crisis is not entirely a crisis of production, but the above suggestion contains the grain of truth that under present conditions the working population is quickly “sated,” and cannot increase its consumption of cereals and bacon to any considerable extent, even though the prices of these articles fall.

Be this as it may, the crisis hits the Danish farmer hard, dependent as he is on his pork production, which during the last years has brought him, roughly figured, 40 per cent of his gross earnings. Now this important item has shifted from profit to loss, and in no other field has the farmer been able to obtain any compensation worth mentioning. Butter prices also have fallen considerably during the last two years—from 298 kroner to about 220 kroner per 100 kilograms—and most of the cereals have not even kept their pre-War price levels. To be sure, this latter item is advantageous to the Danish farmer whose income is largely derived from stock-raising, and it must be noted also that other items necessary to the farmer have fallen in price, e.g., nitrate of soda and superphosphate. Yet, according to the November report of the Bureau of Agriculture, only the most favorable farm accounts show any profit. A farmer must be satisfied if he comes out even. The interest percentage was near zero in the accounts of two hundred farms, and, all in all, the outcome is worse than it has been for the last fifteen years. As a result, bankruptcies and foreclosure sales are everyday affairs. The farms that were bought during the inflation period after the War, are the first to go down. Without stock, they sold at the time at prices twice as high as they had brought before the War. The present prices vacillate between pre-War and post-War rates. A medium-sized, prosperous Sjøælland farm which ten years ago was valued perhaps at 100,000 kroner, today would not bring more than about 60,000 kroner.

As a result, many farms have been heavily mortgaged, and the financial straits of the farming districts spread to the cities where they show such sad effects as sluggish circulation of money and lack of employment. The abandonment of the gold standard was a momentary

help to the farmer, but it is inevitably being followed by a soaring of prices on commodities handled by the merchants.

The crisis was a long time in reaching Denmark, but it is now weighing heavily on the shoulders of the nation. Many weak institutions go down and, unfortunately, also some that are sound. As usual, prominent business men expressed their views on business conditions in the New Year's editions of the leading newspapers. They set their hopes on the substantial savings which we still possess, in spite of all extravagance. Savings and ordinary bank accounts showed at the end of 1931 a total of 3.5 billion kroner as compared with 1.3 billion kroner twenty years ago; and certainly the depositors are not to be blamed for the fact that this money has fallen in value. Thus the bank accounts show a far greater increase than the population. In these bad times of course more is drawn out than is deposited, but the money circulates, creates business and profit, and makes life possible. Wares are manufactured and sold; hens lay their eggs; plants grow; trains move on; Christmas is celebrated; young people marry. A crisis changes all values, but does not obliterate them. The best of the population hold their own, the rest are trying hard to keep above water—all set their hopes on the message of relief which is to come from the statesmen who are now meeting from all countries to decide economic matters, war debts, and mercantile politics. These men hold the fate of the world in their hands.



MORNING PROMENADE



A SCENE OF RURAL DENMARK, BY JOHAN THOMAS LUNDBYE

West Jutland

By SIGNE TOKSVIG

GO TO West Jutland and see the heather in bloom—this was long the only reason people could think of for going at all to those flat mournful wastes, where a few hardy people meagerly subsisted. Then about fifty years ago the work of reclamation began, and the sociologically minded went to see that. Vaguely I remembered a short visit ten years ago: there were scraggy little pines along the roads, brave but not decorative, and there were large plantations, which looked like that, trees in drill formation. But now, driving south out of Herning in the sedate post auto, I saw a wide road stretching ahead like an Italian avenue of yews, splendid ranks of high dark pointed trees on either side for miles. The August day was bright, hot, and still, and the air almost tangible with the fresh, resinous odor. There had been growth in those ten years. More houses even than last time. Glimpses of cornfields, turnip-fields, and patches of heather next to bright gardens.

Through another somber avenue, we drove up to the former heath-farm. The warm, quiet welcome, at any rate, was just the same. The radio was new. It stood on a well filled bookcase opposite the desk, on which lay a stone axe, several thousand years old, picked up by my

cousin while ploughing his sandy furrow. It lay there, nicely polished, and looked at the radio. Lest I should suspect extravagance—a hard reproach in Jutland—it was explained to me that the radio was bought with the money got by selling a few unconsidered pines for Christmas trees. He had other Stone Age things, among them a dainty little flint arrowhead he had found while weeding the turnips. Himself a hunter, he looked at it fondly and pitied the poor fellow who lost it. Then we turned on London.

The farm lay on a rise in the land, a slight rise, and yet from there it seemed as if the whole wide world were visible to its clean blue horizons; a large, peaceful, roomy world, where no home jostled another, and every man had a sweep around him of pinewood, fields, and meadows. Pure intense colors: squares of yellow cornfields, and squares of bluish turnip leaves, set in dark belts of pines, or close to a stretch of pale amethyst heather. No hedges or fences, and of course no signboards.

It was an heroically useful accomplishment, the soil was literally only gray sand, but there was beauty as well. The pines had been planted as a shield against the wind, but they had also laid a foil of darkness to the pale green, the yellow, the blue, and the lilac.

In the hot golden stillness, while the farm was having its half-hour afternoon nap—they had been up since daylight—I took the sandy road to the big plantation, six thousand acres of firs and pines, that stretched to the west. Now it was as if they had always been there. Now they were a forest. The road swung along by the edge, and I looked down long dark-vaulted aisles, where the sun shimmered on the carpeting emerald moss, black above, gold and green below. Stillness, heat, spice and color, and a deceptive feeling of endless age. I went to see the red pine which had been the one solitary tree in the two wide parishes when my father was a boy herding cows on the heath, and studying spider webs for his amusement. ("He was twelve and we had him for the cows, and another boy who was ten for the sheep, and a lad of six for the lambs," the gray-bearded son of his old employer told me.) This pine had survived the cold blasts, because it grew under a bluff cut by the stream below, but whenever its top shoot reached the height of the bluff, the west wind smote it off. There it stood now, a squat trunk stunted at the level of its shelter, but with sideshoots like independent trees rising to the full height of the protecting forest behind.

I scrambled down the bluff, and sat by the little river where it swirled soothingly over a weir. Large fish leapt in the pond beyond. Black and white cattle grazed in the meadow close by. Rye and oats lay heaped in golden stacks in a field further on, a dark belt of sentinel

pinus behind. The old farm on the bluff on the other side lay mute in the trance of the afternoon nap. With the sun and the peace, the purling weir, and the resin smell, I nearly fell asleep myself.

But with so much of Jutland in my blood, I could not feel justified in being lulled by a weir all afternoon, or even in noting the lilac scabious and the pink scabious, the wild pansies and the bluebells, set in the purple heather that leaked and sneaked and wriggled in wherever man turned his back an instant. Bulrushes and meadowsweet grew by the pond. However, I had gratefully accepted the head forester's invitation to come along on a drive through the big plantation, while he was showing a visitor around, and the hour had come.

In an open, red plush victoria, with two nut-brown horses, we jostled for hours over sandy, deep-rutted forest roads, and if it wasn't comfortable, it was instructive in many ways, besides the novelty of driving behind what a city child called "real live horses." The trees as presences of color and scent vanished, and Sitka pine, red and white pine, mountain fir, French fir, and *Pinus contorta* took their place, along with percentages to be gained or lost through investing in plantations. The visitor, I soon gathered, was a doubter. If the head forester pointed up and said gleefully, "See the length of those top shoots!" the visitor peered below and muttered, "The branches are very thin." If we were asked to look down holes to see how the roots had penetrated the layer of iron-hard soil known as "*Al*," the visitor thought there was no *Al* to speak of there. And ever hopefully the mysterious word "trametes" sprang from under his military moustache, usually to be mildly denied by our host. I at last discovered it was a root-disease. There are so many ways of looking at things. It enlightened me to learn that he was the owner of a private plantation.

Glad to escape from trametes, I hopped off near a clearing where one of the plantation workers had his home. Niels did an odd day's work on my cousin's farm, and I had an excuse for seeing how he lived. It was a new cottage with pleasant lines, and the gray sand around it had been made to yield a big flourishing garden, with vegetables, berry-bushes, strawberries, roses, and enormous dahlias. The blue and white, immaculate kitchen was well furnished, and the sitting-room polished and pretty, with a radio, books, curtains, pictures, potted plants. No luxury but the touches that show life as more than a struggle for food and shelter.

Back on the farm I was met by word to ring up the Herning telegraph office. I used their telephone, got the town at once, and to my amazement the telegram was read to me in really perfect English. The

same thing happened a few days later, and I asked the young man if he had studied in England. No, Mr. Pedersen had learned it in the home schools.

They must be good, the schools. This farmer talks intelligently to me about Gandhi, and that one about Russia. They are not afraid of Russia. All want to know if I think America will soon make up its mind to reconsider war debts, or will it let Europe be destroyed? "If only they don't wait until it's too late. Times are bad."

They are bad, certainly, the prices of butter, eggs and bacon are clattering down, and tariffs threaten on the English sky, but the mistress of the farm, with her fresh face, her heavy gold hair plaited around her head, her starched blue gingham dress, continues to deal out hospitality. "Come in and have something to eat," is the phrase most often on her lips, whether it is visitors, or their chauffeur, or the day laborer, or a peddler, in they must come and join us at the table. No help for it. "A cup of coffee, anyhow!" It is delicious, the coffee, but there is a great deal of it. I did not escape the coffee obligation except in one cottage where the wife was over ninety and immobilized.

Who invented the slander that the people of West Jutland are mean about money? They are certainly careful, and the words "that won't pay" are often on their lips, but they are careful of your money as well, and nowhere in Denmark are prices so low. Where else would one find a chauffeur handing back his tip with the courteous explanation that he considered his rate was fair to himself? In Herning I bought a Copenhagen paper and put down fifteen öre for it, but the Kiosk man gave me back five, saying that it was yesterday's paper, which I knew. I was able to have every kind of light bath, pine-needle bath, high frequency treatment, massage for an obstinate stiff neck, in Herning, a town of ten thousand, and though I had to have one treatment on a Sunday, the charge was no higher than on a weekday. Five kroner for nearly two hours. I learned that there are now forty of these institutes in the country; nearly every town has one; they are run by highly qualified people and strictly supervised both by their own organization and by the State. No instrument may be used before it has been tested by a special committee. "But surely you don't reach the farmers?" I asked. "Oh, yes, they have found out that we can cure or help their rheumatism, and market days are our busiest." He had been there ten years, giving from three to five thousand treatments a year.

But West Jutland by itself is as good as a nerve treatment for the stranger; the wide views; the calm, quiet, easy kindness of the people. Here we all "thou" each other. Here almost more than anywhere, one

feels that "few have too little and fewer too much." Driving from Herning down to Esbjerg, what orderly and pretty medium-sized farms, what show of color and design in the gardens! Many a small farm had dahlias and roses that might have been exhibited anywhere. Stately horses brought the harvest in, strong handsome beasts, light brown with long flowing blond manes and tails. And everywhere the pines emphasized the roads and the soft squares of meadow, corn, or blossoming heather.

In Esbjerg I went into a paper shop exquisitely decorated in modern style, and I saw that he had the German reproductions of modern French paintings. There was an early Derain which reminded me of the landscapes I had been seeing. But he laughed rather bitterly. "People here think I'm flying in the face of Providence to show pictures where nature is painted so 'unnaturally.' But I don't care. I like them, and I put different ones in the windows all the time." He was a young man with an unyielding chin. I noticed a rather bulging, respectable couple passing the two show windows. At the first they stopped, eyes aghast, staring at the Cézanne which hung in the center. "What in the world—!" they exclaimed. At the next window where a Signac glittered in many colors, they literally leaped back, and "Uha!" burst out of the good wife before they hurried on.

Still, there the pictures are, in Esbjerg, a small commercial town.

The village of Vejen, not far off, has built a museum and a free residence for one of its sons who is a sculptor, and recently they celebrated his seventieth birthday with public honors.

Before crossing the North Sea, I talked with an unoccupied customs inspector on the neat quay, while we watched the apparently endless line of butter barrels being rolled on to the ship, and the sides of bacon and the crates of fish being carried on, all for England.

"Every year since I've been here," he ruminated, "the English have sent over eight or nine commissions to study our agriculture. We pass them right through the customs, we give them no trouble. It's the same wherever they go in the country. Help them along, show them everything. Yet each year I see more butter, bacon, eggs, and fish loaded on to those ships. They don't seem to get any forwarder with their people. What can be the reason?"

It was not for me to say. But I remembered another talk I had with a farmer of eighty-odd years, in whose lifetime the sand wastes had been changed from giving a few people a scant living to nourishing a great many in comfort, even in beauty. His last words to me were,

"Education is the finest investment that people can put their money into, whether for themselves or others."



THE INTERNATIONAL PEOPLE'S COLLEGE AT ELSINORE

The Danish Folk High School

An Old Idea Adapted to Modern Uses

By PETER MANNICHE

IT WAS fortunate for Denmark that when the peasants gained political representation and economic independence there arose at the same time an institution which was destined to give them a liberal education. In the period from 1844 to 1870 about sixty high schools were founded for young peasant men and women in the ages from eighteen to twenty-five.

Bishop Grundtvig, the originator of the Folk High School, did not believe in paying special attention to the children as a means of educating the nation. His theory was that "children should rest and grow while they rested." Nor did he wish to instruct young people between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, for he thought the best school for them at that age was the well managed farm or the workshop of the contented artisan. He wanted to reach first and foremost the full-grown young people who were at an age when the great problems of life were facing them and clamoring for an answer. The Grundtvigian school

became a school of life, for to Grundtvig and his disciples the greatest problem was that which concerned life itself. The answer to this problem he saw in history, in the writings that describe the progress of mankind, its victories and defeats. In these he found the most useful lessons for every individual human being who wished to be a useful member of the community. A simple, cheerful, and active life in a country where "few have too little and fewer too much" was the ideal which he praised in his songs, and with which he inspired his followers. His faith in Life was so strong that it strengthened his belief in a life after death, and in the God of Life.

Influenced by Grundtvig, gifted young men from the University, especially from its theological department, and from the training colleges, went out into the country and founded high schools which were like small convents in a rural environment. Even though each bore the impress of the principal's or the teacher's personality, they were nevertheless variations of the same type. These schools became very significant, not only as cultural factors, but also as affecting the economic advancement of the peasantry. The chief subjects dealt with by the schools were history and Danish literature. They did not teach sociology or cooperation, but nevertheless the famous Danish cooperative movement, which unites the advantages of private ownership and small holdings with the collective employment of machines and up-to-date methods of transportation, found its leaders among former high school pupils. In the high schools, which were all residential, the pupils were trained, through personal intercourse, to act in common. The "living word" in the daily lecture awakened their interest in spiritual questions and often brought with it a quickened desire to go out and use all powers in the service of the community.

The Folk High School grew up in the face of strong opposition, especially from conservative quarters, and the schools were accused of being hotbeds of radical and democratic politics. Now they have gained official recognition and are supported by the State—though not to the same extent as are the Swedish high schools—but it cannot be denied that they are still much criticised by different elements in the population. Some argue that the salt has lost its savour, because the schools have left far behind them the time when they were animated by religious zeal and by an intense desire for new spiritual values. Others argue that lectures take up too much time at the schools, and that there is too much appeal to the emotions and sentiments of the pupils. If one endeavors to be impartial, however, one cannot but see that the Folk High School vindicates its position by its power of meeting the needs of the pupils.

Many high school leaders and teachers, with great respect for the old Folk High School traditions, have had an open eye and ear for the different movements of their time, and have tried with success to unite their inheritance from Grundtvig with the demands of a new age. The Grundtvigian Folk High School really has the same religious power as formerly. In its political outlook it is determined by the level upon which it works and has become more conservative than formerly, but the high school is, nevertheless, in advance of its constituency, being more radical and liberal-minded.

When one remembers how many-sided Grundtvig was by nature, and what strong contrasts his personality presented, it is not to be wondered at that, as time goes on, the variations of the Grundtvigian Folk High School have gradually become so great that one often bears little resemblance to the others. Thus one can claim that the International People's College at Elsinore, founded eleven years ago, and already grown very large, builds upon Grundtvigian traditions. The College has had about twelve hundred Danish and about four hundred foreign pupils at its winter courses from November to March, and about three hundred Danes and seven hundred foreigners at the holiday courses in July and August. If one should say that the Grundtvigian Folk High School was a school, which, with an instruction of historical-poetical character, sought primarily the spiritual and intellectual awakening of the Danish nation, the International People's College could not be associated with the Grundtvigian schools. But if one holds that the Grundtvigian traditions are capable of a wider interpretation, and is content with conceiving the Grundtvigian Folk High School as a *personal* school, individualistic in its teaching principles and ethical in its purpose, the International People's College is also Grundtvigian. It emphasizes the value of personal relations between teachers and pupils and maintains the importance of the spoken word in lectures, discussions, and study-circles. It is individualistic in principle insofar as it seeks to adapt its curriculum to the individual powers and tendencies of its pupils, and it is not determined by regard for examinations. It is ethical in purpose insofar as its main task is to work for the filling of the outer framework of international cooperation created by the League of Nations. It is imbued with a new spirit, which is not impressed by the imperialistic desire for power or the Old Testament belief that this or that nation is God's chosen people, but with a new spirit in line with the ethical teachings of the New Testament. Each nation must understand its special and consequently limited powers and possibilities, and discern that it does not possess all the conditions required for the task of carrying the world forward.

Under the influence of daily teaching in languages, comparative literature and culture, and International Relations, and during the social intercourse through which the teachers seek to create harmony among the representatives of different nationalities, the people at the International People's College develop some of the characteristics and gain some of the experiences which will be needed in a world where cooperation has taken the place of competition and war.

Another new branch of the Folk High School is the Workingmen's High Schools at Esbjerg and Roskilde. The buildings and accommodation at these high schools are excellent. Social-Democratic politics dominate the intellectual instruction, but the leaders understand very well the human values of Grundtvigian teaching. Finally one ought to mention the Inner Mission High Schools. They emphasize the importance of a Christian awakening as a necessary condition for a human awakening, but they too are influenced by Grundtvig's emphasis on the "living word" and his idea of "education for life"—not for a job.

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Two Young Actresses of Sweden

By GURLI HERTZMAN-ERICSON

PERHAPS no other young actress in our larger theaters has filled so many varied engagements as Inga Tidblad. Despite her youth, her dramatic talent covers a wide range; and in the years when she and Gösta Ekman worked on the same stage, she was his favorite partner, because of her unusual responsiveness, her skill, and adaptability. A little over ten years ago Inga Tidblad was a shy little pupil in the training school of the Dramatic Theater waiting for assignments which never came; and on one occasion she even wept because she was not allowed to appear in procession with the other pupils, carrying a water pitcher on her head. But, though talent may be kept in obscurity by the force of circumstance, there comes a decisive moment when it is revealed.

During Inga Tidblad's second year as a student, there was a search for some one to take the lovely and ethereal rôle of Ariel in *The Tempest*, and the choice fell



INGA TIDBLAD

on Inga Tidblad. With her rendition of this part, she rose from obscurity, and made a name for herself as possessing unmistakable talent. There is always a particular glamour about the first rôle, and Inga Tidblad remembers it with joy and gratitude. After being connected for a couple of years with the National Theater, the gifted young actress was secured by the Oscar Theater, to whose ensemble she still belongs. There is something infinitely gracious and spiritual about the temperament of this actress, and she has remained the same Ariel of the winged steps who took the public by storm; but she has also succeeded in such an exacting rôle as that of the young girl in *Dibbuk*, a part which requires not only physical resources but a change of voice which must be very trying.

A rôle in which Inga Tidblad found opportunity for showing her quick and sure talent was that of Prince Gustaf in



ANNA LINDAHL IN
Whoop-la, We're Alive



INGA TIDBLAD AS ANNE BOLEYN IN
Henry VIII

Brunius' play *Dahlin and the Queen*, into whose creation she put a rich, vibrant life. But if she is asked to choose among the parts she likes best, she gives preference to Aude in *Graven under Triumfbågen* (*The Grave of the Unknown Soldier*). The young girl in this unusual play stands in her mind as the representative of French youth, shut in, but with a longing to take part in life and assume its responsibilities. While this play portrays much of the distress and misery of the War, yet it is filled with a poetic feeling which it must be a pleasure to render.

Last fall Inga Tidblad scored one of her greatest triumphs as the young actress in *Statister* (*Figurants*). There was life and verve in her delineation of this woman, and the praise she reaped was ample and well deserved. The dramatic career of Inga Tidblad is one to be followed with the warmest interest.

Anna Lindahl belongs to an even younger group than Inga Tidblad, but she too has the blood of the theater in her veins; and it is a pleasure to see among the younger generation actors worthy to take the place of the older actors when they must resign leadership. Anna Lindahl also began her career at the training school of the Dramatic Theater, where she soon distinguished herself as the most promising member of her class. The theater has always been her major interest; even at the tender age of nine she was the director of her own theatrical company. This troupe played *Per Svineherd*, the well known folk-song, and gave dramatic versions of poems and fairy tales. The costumes were executed by the young participants themselves, and we may rest assured that they denied themselves nothing in the way of all the lavish splendor their imagination could conjure up. But these juvenile performances at the homes of neighbors occasioned such a havoc in



ANNA LINDAHL IN YEATS'
The Land of Heart's Desire

clothes dragged out from closets and attic trunks that the young dramatic genius was ostracized. She met the same opposition in her own home, and instead of attaining the theater which was the object of her rosy dreams, she found herself established in an office. But her temperament and her genius asserted themselves, and one fine day she made her tryout at the training school of the Dramatic Theater as Prince Arthur in Shakespeare's *King John*.

From this time there was no turning back. In her second year as a pupil Anna Lindahl scored a success in a couple of small rôles, and as the leading dramatic student of her class she scored a triumph in Toller's much discussed play *Whoop-la, We're Alive*. It was evident to all that here was a dramatic talent of more than ordinary caliber. During the next three years while Anna Lindahl was engaged at the Dramatic Theater, she found opportunity for testing her ability in varied assignments, of which the greatest undoubtedly was her Cordelia in *King Lear*. Her characterization of this young girl was simple but gripping, and so convincing that she swept her audience with her. Anna Lindahl has the power of portray-

ing womanly sweetness without being sentimental, and her sensitive features reflect the emotions which stir in the depths of a woman's soul.

When the Ekman Theater was started last fall, Anna Lindahl left the Dramatic Theater to join the new company. It is natural for youth to try what is new and unknown, and with the directors and resources at the disposal of the new enterprise, she had reason to expect many interesting assignments. In the season just ended, her touching interpretation of the sick girl in *The Captain of Köpenick*, the street girl in *A Japanese Tragedy*, and the wholesome and sprightly Blenda in Hjalmar Bergman's play *Hans nåds testamente (His Grace's Last Will)* are long to be remembered. She has a special predilection for the boy Amal in Tagore's *The Post Office*, which, however, she has presented only by way of radio as yet. Among the great rôles which still lie before Anna Lindahl are Juliet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, a part for which she has much aptitude. Meanwhile, though not quite twenty-eight years of age, she has already put behind her a considerable stretch of the road to dramatic fame.



CURRENT EVENTS



U · S · A ·

¶ The two billion dollar Emergency Reconstruction Corporation, as authorized by the Congress, under the presidency of General Charles Gates Dawes, began functioning on February 2, when the oath was administered at Washington to the president of the corporation and other officers. Eugene Meyer is chairman of the board of directors, which includes Paul Bestor, chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau; Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Wilson McCarthy, of Salt Lake City; Jesse H. Jones, of Houston, Texas; and Harvey C. Couch, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The public offering of the corporation's securities will start with a \$100,000,000 issue. It is expected that the new issues will probably bring the government's total debt to about \$19,000,000,000, an increase of about \$3,000,000,000 within twelve months. ¶ On January 31 the Union railway workers of the United States agreed to accept a reduction of 10 per cent for one year as their contribution towards the restoration of transportation stability and a return of normal business conditions. The saving to the railroads of the country is expected to amount to \$210,000,000, and in addition the carriers expect to realize another \$100,000,000 from the selective rate increases permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is asserted that this settlement of an outstanding issue between the roads and their employees is the first where genuine arguments were presented by both sides, and chief credit for the amicable arrangement arrived at is said to go to Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and David B. Robertson, president of the Railway Labor Executives' Association. ¶ The resignation of Oliver Wendell Holmes as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was handed to the

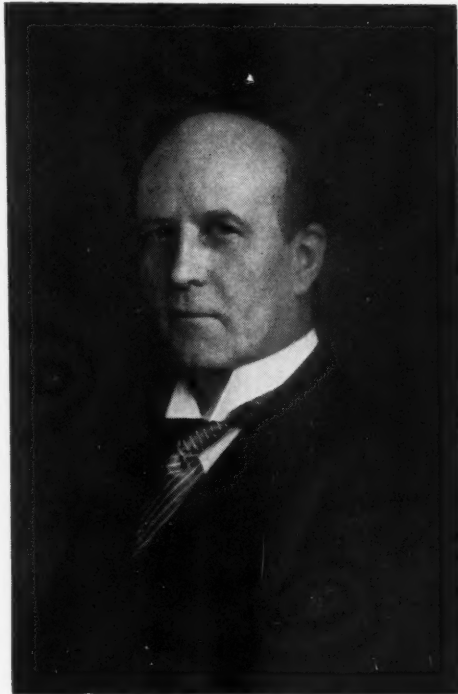
President on January 12 with a statement by Justice Holmes saying "The time has come and I bow to the inevitable." Replying to Justice Holmes' letter, the President said: "No appreciation I could express would even feebly present the gratitude of the American people for your whole life of wonderful public service from the time you were an officer in the Civil War to this day near your ninety-first anniversary. I know of no American retiring from public service with such a sense of affection and devotion of the whole people." Justice Holmes was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Roosevelt on December 4, 1902. ¶ With the appointment of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to be Governor General of the Philippines, the President assigned James R. Beverley, Attorney General of Porto Rico, to take the post as Governor vacated by Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Beverley is a native of Texas and, having spent seven years in Porto Rico, speaks Spanish fluently. He has the confidence of the islanders. ¶ The Philippine independence question came before Congress with the hearing before the House Committee on Insular Affairs of Senator Sergio Osmena, chairman of the Philippine Independence Commission. Senator Osmena declared that there should be an immediate settlement by Congress of the question, and while he admitted that the Philippines depended upon the American market, he asserted that independence, if conceded, would be accepted at once. While the Commission was in Washington a bill was introduced by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, contemplating independence within twenty years, providing the Filipinos themselves accept the responsibility for making the decision by a vote. ¶ Cooperating with Great Britain in trying to establish peace in the Far East, the United States on February 2 addressed identical notes to Japan and China, suggesting that a neu-

tral zone should be established at Shanghai, with the withdrawal of both combatants from all points of mutual contact. One of the terms of the proposal was that upon acceptance of these conditions prompt advances be made to settle all outstanding controversies between the two nations in accord with the resolution of the League of Nations on December 9. ¶ The so-called "Blue Fleet" of the United States Navy, composed of sixty naval vessels, left Los Angeles and San Diego on February 1, bound for maneuvers along the shores of Hawaii. In the Army-Navy tactical exercises the fleet is to be opposed by the "Black Fleet" which has its base at Pearl Harbor. The departure of the fleet is in accordance with plans made long before the trouble arose in the Far East, and has no relation to that situation.



DENMARK

¶ The meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the three Scandinavian countries, in Copenhagen during the early part of January, gave evidence of the great desire of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden to cooperate in every possible way for the better understanding of their relative requirements in a Europe not yet recovered from the World War. Representing the Norwegian Government, Birger Braadland, together with Barón Frederik Ramel, of Sweden, had for their host Dr. P. Munch, the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs. Other high officials of the three nations participated in the conferences which throughout revealed the spirit of mutual interest. ¶ At the close of the conferences, Minister Braadland voiced the sentiments of his colleagues, as he declared in an interview that the three countries had identical interests where it concerned trade relations with England, and that the economic situation throughout Europe at the moment made it necessary that they act as a unit in all financial and commercial affairs. A step in this



Photograph by Elfelt

FOREIGN MINISTER P. MUNCH OF DENMARK

direction was taken by arranging for the appointment of a representative from the Foreign Office of each of the countries to carry out plans for practical cooperation. The Norwegian statesman insisted that the "Most Favored Nation Clause" was more essential than ever in the exchange of commodities between Scandinavia and England. The importance of the Copenhagen conference to England was seen in the fact that the noted London publication, the *Financial Times*, dealt in detail with the proceedings. ¶ Following this conference was the meeting in Copenhagen of official press organizations and telegram bureaus representing thirty-two nations for the consideration of better international news distribution and the elimination of such news messages as might disturb harmony. In his address of welcome, Foreign Minister Munch spoke of the responsibility of the press in inter-

national affairs, and he declared that the time presaged a period of great changes in the economic world which might find its repercussion in the domain of world politics as well. Among the outstanding delegates to the press conference were Andre Meynot, N. W. Murray, and Dr. Herman Dietz, representing respectively the great agencies of Havas, France; Reuter, England; and Wolff, Germany.

¶ International broadcasting assumed a new and important aspect when on January 24 there was transmitted over the radio, starting from Copenhagen, greetings from the Premiers of the three Scandinavian countries. The Danish announcer introduced in excellent English the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. North Winship, who was followed by Prime Minister Stauning. The Premier's speech in Danish was immediately translated into English. From Copenhagen the transmission was switched over to Oslo, where the American Minister, Mr. Hoffman Philip, introduced Foreign Minister Birger Braadland, officiating as Prime Minister during the absence of Premier Kolstad, who was ill. The broadcasting from Stockholm was next in order, with the American Minister, John M. Morehead, introducing the Swedish Prime Minister, Gustav Ekman. ¶ Changes in the personnel of the Royal Theater continue to agitate the public, which follows the events at this national institution with a puzzled sense of not knowing what it is all about. It is in particular as regards the post of conductor that the recent resignation of Victor Schiöler has caused surprise and speculation. In his place there will be two conductors, Hye-Knudsen and Egisto Tango. The task of the latter will be to bring the opera up to the expectations warranted by the new additional auditorium. The director of the Royal Theater, Andreas Möller, expressed regret at the resignation of Mr. Schiöler, who in an interview in *Berlingske Tidende* blamed certain musical critics for his decision to leave the post. ¶ The death of M. C.

Lyngsie removes from the field of Danish Labor Unionism a man who had devoted his whole life to bettering the conditions of workers in every field of industry. In the various crises where capital and labor confronted each other, Lyngsie stood a powerful figure with whom both the industrialists and the workers had to reckon.



SWEDEN

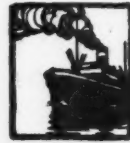
¶ The annual session of the Swedish Riksdag opened on January 12. In view of the change from the gold standard, and of the business crisis, the presentation of the annual budget by Finance Minister Felix Hamrin was anticipated with the greatest interest. It even overshadowed the old-time ceremonies in the royal palace, where the King's nephew, only son of his brother, Prince Carl, and a younger brother of the Crown Princesses of Norway and Belgium, took his oath of fealty. The traditional sermon at the opening session was preached by the newly chosen Archbishop, Erling Eidem. The budget, showing a total of 822,600,000 kronor, or 52,000,000 kronor less than last year, will be balanced despite decreased revenues and increased outlays for unemployment relief, Mr. Hamrin announced. The balance will be effected partly by reducing military expenses and partly by increased taxes, including higher import duties on automobiles, coffee, baking powder, photographic films, razor blades, furs, and fresh pears and apples. The military budget was cut by 9,000,000 kronor. The new taxes must cover a gap of 74,000,000 and will be extracted from added levies on liquor, tobacco, and malt. From higher taxes on automobiles, gasoline, and rubber an extra revenue of 15,000,000 kronor is expected. There will be increased rates on incomes of over 8,000 kronor and corresponding estates. From higher import duties on luxuries the Treasury Department expects 20,000,000 kronor. The public debt will be

further reduced by 8,000,000 kronor. In his address the Finance Minister said that, despite the abandonment of the gold standard, the internal economic situation had shown a gratifying firmness, and he foreshadowed that while the effort to maintain retail prices would be continued there might be minor changes in wholesale prices. The press comments were favorable, the Government being praised for caution and sense. The public revenues, the editors think, were calculated conservatively. The Minister also stressed in his address the fact that the purchasing power of the Swedish krona had not decreased since the country went off the gold standard. The increased appropriations for unemployment relief, incorporated in the budget, were in the form of wages for construction work, but there was no proposal for a dole or for unemployment insurance, which was advocated by the opposition Labor parties. It was considered probable, in political circles, that this matter of job insurance would be an issue in the next national campaign, but it was admitted that such insurance would not serve as an emergency measure. In his address from the throne King Gustaf reminded the Riksdag members of the coming Disarmament Conference, expressing the hope that in a spirit of mutual understanding the people of the world would be able to agree on a restriction of armaments. ¶Sweden's delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva was announced on January 16. It contains leaders of all parties, except the Communists, and its policy was announced to be readiness to cooperate with other countries for the greatest possible reduction in armaments in proportion to present strength. The delegation is headed by the Foreign Minister, Baron Fredrik Ramel, and includes a former Liberal Foreign Minister, Eliel Löfgren, and three ex-Premiers, Admiral Arvid Lindman and ex-Governor Hjalmar Hammarskjöld,

Conservatives, and Rickard Sandler, Social-Democrat. ¶A new Scandinavian unity in regard to both tariff and international exchange questions, as well as problems of disarmament, was forecast in consequence of the meeting held January 6 and 7 in Copenhagen by the Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. To keep up the contact each of the three countries decided to elect a special official of its Foreign Office. For its part Sweden selected Counsellor A. G. Richert. ¶Thanks to a new electrical divining rod, by which engineers literally listen out the presence of minerals below ground, some of the world's richest gold bearing ore has been located in what was formerly the upland pasture lot of a rundown farm in a village called Boliden, about forty miles inland on the northeast coast of Sweden. Now a model village has been built over the mine and a smelter set up at the waterfront with another model village around it. A new railroad line, built by the government, connects the two, and this spring operation will be in full blast. From 600,000 tons of ore the smelter will extract each year from ten to twelve tons of gold, twice that amount of silver, and several thousand tons of copper, sulphur, and arsenic besides. By the same electrical and magnetic methods several other ore bodies have been found in the same province, but none are so large or so valuable or so accessible as that of Boliden. ¶Careful observations of the Gulf Stream for a period of years have revealed its remarkable influence upon the climatic conditions in northern Europe, particularly in Norway and Sweden. The head of the meteorological-hydrographical institute in Stockholm, J. W. Sandström, has explained the cause of this phenomenon, and how it is possible to predict weather conditions practically three years in advance, due to the varying temperature of the Gulf Stream. When in the summer of 1928 information was received from the

other side of the Atlantic that the water of the Gulf Stream was unusually warm, it was observed during the next winter that this warm water had reached the southern point of Iceland causing a low pressure condition, while the high atmospheric pressure was observed over northern Russia accompanied by clear, cold weather. The same winter also was one of the coldest in the annals of Sweden, holding the country ice-bound for an unusually long period. The following summer, in 1929, the warm water belt had moved north of Iceland, bringing with it the same low pressure conditions. Now the southerly winds from Spain and the Azores brought their warmth to Sweden directly, causing in this country one of the warmest winters on record. The third summer the warm water current had reached the north Arctic sea north of Norway. That year a heavy melting process was observed at the edge of the great Polar ice region, making possible the historic recovery of the remains of the Andrée expedition. The westerly winds caused a warm autumn that year, but the warm water current moved north and east towards Spitsbergen and Francis Joseph's Land, bringing with it a low atmosphere. The wind consequently turned more and more and finally became northwesterly, carrying the chilly air of the ice-covered Greenland to Sweden. The spring and summer of 1931 were, therefore, unusually cold and unpleasant. ¶ Radio receivers in Sweden increased last year by 70,000, according to records kept by Siffer Lemoine, chief engineer of the Royal Board of Telegraphs, which has mechanical charge of all broadcasting. This makes the total close to 550,000, or about one apparatus for every tenth person. Denmark still leads the world in radio density, and Mr. Lemoine estimates that the United States comes second. ¶ A number of former Swedish army barracks, emptied by the 1925 Army Bill which materially reduced the Swedish

Army, were turned into asylums for the care of the insane and deformed. Considerable sums were spent to adapt the old army quarters to their new purposes, and four large barracks at Örebro, Sala, and Härnösand are now ready to be occupied by their new inmates.



NORWAY

¶ Prime Minister Peter L. Kolstad, who has been confined to a hospital bed since the latter part of January after having suddenly been taken ill from an old kidney ailment, issued a statement to the press pertaining to the general condition of Norway at the turn of the year. Premier Kolstad said that the international crisis, which was noticeable during the last six months of 1930, had manifested itself during the whole of 1931 in Norway to an increased extent in the way of restricted output and increased unemployment. The crisis had especially affected Norwegian shipping, whaling industry, and export. The fisheries of Norway had also had a difficult year. The labor conflict, which violently disturbed the industrial and commercial order of the country for five months, added to the hardships. Under such circumstances it was inevitable that the revenues, both of the individual and of the municipalities and State, had decreased to a marked extent, whereby the economic difficulties had been further aggravated. Mr. Kolstad said: "In consequence of the prevailing uncertainty and lack of equilibrium in the international economic life, the gold standard had to be suspended by the Bank of Norway in harmony with the policy adopted by the banks of issue in our neighboring countries. It is understandable that much of that which has transpired during the past year has given rise to unrest in some quarters. On the whole, however, it must be said that the events have been faced with composure and self-possession, and that the difficulties have been met in such a way that



FOREIGN MINISTER BIRGER BRAADLAND
OF NORWAY

their unfortunate effects have to a great extent been overcome. Even though it cannot be said at the present moment that the prospects are bright, we have reason to note that our industrial life is healthy and full of vitality and, generally speaking, equipped with up-to-date facilities. It is also well organized and will assuredly prove to be possessed of considerable possibilities of development as soon as conditions, as seen from an international point of view, improve, and the nations cease to regard themselves as being able to get along without intercourse with other nations." ¶ Terrific storms followed by floods wrought disaster in Trøndelag and northern Norway during the last days of January. Practically every county has been ravaged by violent landslides and rivers that left their banks. The three main railroad lines leading into northern Norway through Trøndelag were crippled and had to be disconnected. The rising rivers and brooks swept vast areas of farmland away, tore down bridges, and

damaged fifteen power-houses to such an extent that they were useless. The wheels of industry stopped, and at the fall of night candles and old lamps were taken from their hiding places in order to light the houses. The inhabitants of the harassed regions became panicky and fled from their homes. In Namdalen, a valley to the north of Trondheim, people had to resort to rowboats to get around. Farther north, in Lofoten and Vesteraalen, tremendous waves pounded the coast, wrecking many a ship riding at anchor in the harbors which are so snug under ordinary circumstances. At Narvik, a mighty wave swept a wharf into the sea. The extent of the damage is not known yet. ¶ The fate of the Norwegian Broadcasting Company rests with the Storthing, many members of which want to see the control taken away from private hands and restored to the Storthing and Department of Church and Education. It appears that the majority of the representatives in the Storthing are bent on governmental operation. ¶ The Buildings Regulation Board of Oslo has passed favorably on the plan of erecting a 27-story building in the capital. This would bring to Oslo the tallest building in Scandinavia. Great secrecy surrounds the plans. They have not been accepted in full as yet, and chances are that they will meet with so much difficulty that Oslo will have to wait some time yet for its first skyscraper. ¶ The Roald Amundsen Memorial Fund, subscriptions to which started December 14, 1928, has now reached a total of 238,000 kroner. The interest of this fund is to be used first of all for the publication of Roald Amundsen's magnetic and meteorological observations, made at the Magnetic North Pole during the Gjõa Expedition. The sum of 500 kroner was given to Arne Høygaard and Martin Mehren, the two young students who crossed Greenland on skis last summer. The money is to be used by them to record their observations in a scientific report.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

Danish American Historical Society

At a conference held at the Hotel Astor, December 29, the Danish American Historical Society was formally organized. Commissioner Charles H. Johnson of the New York State Department of Social Welfare, made a speech on "American History, a History of Immigrants." President Frederick B. Robinson of the College of the City of New York gave an address on "Methods of Historical Research."

The purpose of the society was defined as follows: "To study the influence of Danish culture upon the life and culture of America with specific attention to the activities of Danes and their descendants in America which have contributed to the manifold aspects of American life. It shall also be the purpose of this society to accumulate such books, records, relics, documents, and memorials as may be related to the general purpose of the society and also to publish from time to time as pamphlets, magazines, or books, the findings of the society."

The following officers were elected: President, Charles H. Johnson, commissioner, State Department of Social Welfare; first vice-president, Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York; treasurer, Eckardt V. Eskesen; secretary, Carl Christian Jensen; director of research, Baron Joost Dahlerup.

The Björnson Centenary

The plans for the celebration of Björnson's centenary this year are continually assuming larger dimensions. Those of a literary nature are of especial interest to the world in general. Among the definite announcements from Gyldendal Norsk Forlag in Oslo is a Björnson biography by Christian Gierlöff. It will be of a popular nature and is to be profusely illustrated. Gyldendal will publish a centenary edition of all his works, and this,

in contrast to the centenary edition of Ibsen, is to be inexpensive in order that the writings of Norway's national leader and poet may have as wide a popular distribution as possible. His unpublished play, which was found last year, will be published under the direction of the poet's youngest daughter, Dagny Sautreau, and Professor Francis Bull. The play, *Sigurd Arnesön*, is a prologue or introduction to *Sigurd Jorsalfar*, and a festival performance of it is to be given at the National Theater on December 8, the anniversary day. Gyldendal will bring out a new collection of Björnson letters, from 1879 to the middle of the 'eighties, to be edited, as were the earlier volumes, by Professor Halvdan Koht.

The Norwegian government will issue commemorative postage stamps of four denominations, on which will appear an almost unknown but very excellent photograph of Björnson, taken in Italy a few years prior to his death.

Swedish and Finnish Arts and Crafts

Swedish and Finnish arts and crafts were shown at the Home Making Center, Grand Central Palace, from January 19 to February 15. The exhibit, which was under the auspices of Pro-America, was arranged by Mr. Stig Arfvidson, the artist and decorator, who a few years ago arranged for John Wanamaker a Swedish exhibit of modern decorative art, which was formally opened by Prince Wilhelm of Sweden.

The exhibit comprised paintings, ceramics, glass, pewter, books, furniture, mural paintings, and textiles. The textiles, which included pictorial tapestries and Rya rugs, were of great interest, as was a dining room set designed by the famous Finnish architect, Eliel Saarinen.

Swedish Folk Art

At the Art Institute in Chicago there has recently been shown the Florence D. Bartlett Collection of wall paintings from Dalecarlia. This has been pronounced

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A ROOM IN THE EXHIBITION OF SWEDISH AND FINNISH ARTS AND CRAFTS, SHOWING THE DINING-ROOM SET BY SAARINEN

an unusually fine collection and several of our foremost museums have asked for the privilege of showing it. Miss Bartlett will later let it become a part of her large donation to the museum, namely a completely furnished peasant cottage from Sollerön in Dalecarlia.

A Norwegian Lecture Course

Mr. Edward O. Thorpe is delivering a series of six lectures on Norway this winter at the First Presbyterian Church in Stamford, Connecticut. Opening the series with an illustrated lecture on the natural beauty of the country, he next took up Norway's history, and then proceeded to discuss the literature in chronological periods, beginning as far back as the Old Norse sagas and Eddas.

Sigurd Christiansen's Prize Novel in English

Sigurd Christiansen's novel, entitled *Two Living and One Dead*, which won

the first prize of 25,000 kroner in the Inter-Scandinavian literary contest arranged by three leading Scandinavian publishers in 1931, has been translated from the Norwegian by Edwin Björkman and is being published this month by Liveright. The novel was reviewed by Rolv Thesen in an article on the three Norwegian prize winners in the January number of the *REVIEW*.

Halsthammar and Hall Exhibit in Chicago

The large exhibit in the Chicago Art Galleries last January included many works by two Swedish American artists, the sculptor, Carl Halsthammar, and the landscape painter, Thomas Hall. Halsthammar exhibited twenty-five pieces carved in wood; quaint figures, in the main his well known humorous, simple, veracious types, in which his art finds its expression. Hall showed nineteen paint-

ings, mostly in oil. They were landscapes and floral arrangements done in the modern manner.

American Novels in Norway

Gyldendal Norsk Forlag in Oslo are issuing a new fiction series comprising nine famous novels from the literatures of several countries. The series is entitled *Authors of Our Day*, and the first volume in it is *Babbitt* by Sinclair Lewis. Two other American novels are included, *The Octopus* by Frank Norris, and *Jennie Gerhardt* by Theodore Dreiser.

American Children's Books in Scandinavia

It has been a pleasure to note the growing number of children's books from the Scandinavian countries that now are available in English translations. There are Elsa Beskow's and Louis Moe's many picture books, great favorites with the very young. For the somewhat older Amy Palm's *Wanda and Greta at Broby Farm*, Constance Schram's *Olaf, Lofoten Fisherman*, Haakon Lie's *Ekorn*, Dikken Zwilgmeyer's lively stories, Topelius's fairy tales and stories, and Hans Christian Andersen who is constantly appearing in new translations for which there always seems a place. Gabriel Scott has at last found an audience, and his *Kari* will no doubt make many friends. Laura Fitinghoff's *Children of the Moor*, published some years ago, carried a fine appeal.

American children's books, to strike a balance, are finding their way into the hands of Scandinavian readers. We note editions of several years ago of books by Louisa May Alcott, Cooper, and Eleanor H. Porter. Swedish translations of Elsie Singmaster's *How Sarah Saved the Day*, and Lucy Fitch Perkins's *The Dutch Twins* have been put out. Aschehoug's are publishing Norwegian editions of Marion Hurd McNeely's *The Jumping-Off Place*, and Annie Gray Caswell's *Susann of*

Sandy-Point. Gyldendals of Copenhagen have published Elsie Singmaster's *You Make Your Own Luck*, and will soon bring out Constance Savery's *Pippin's House*.

Sculptures by Countess von Rosen Shown

An exhibition of thirty pieces of sculpture by the young Swedish artist, Countess Maude von Rosen, was shown in the Arden Gallery early in the year. The Countess, whose husband is military attaché at the Swedish legation in Washington, has studied with Carl Milles, who regards her as one of his most talented pupils. The artist displayed several pieces of animal sculpture, among them three of horses, one of which, *Ride of the Water Spirit*, attracted particular attention for the beauty of its conception and execution. There were also excellent portrait busts shown, including some of the artist's own daughters and the daughter of Mrs. Leland Harrison.

University Travel Tours

Professor Frederick W. Peterson of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, leader of a group of twenty college and high school teachers on a Scandinavian tour in 1930, will again this year conduct a similar group. The tours are under the auspices of the Bureau of University Travel of Newton, Massachusetts. Professor Peterson will deliver daily lectures on Scandinavian history, literature, and culture to the traveling group while en route.

Dr. Cadman Honored

King Gustaf bestowed upon the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, famous Brooklyn radio preacher, the Royal Order of Vasa, with rank of Commander. It was awarded him on behalf of Minister Boström, by Consul General Lamm, at a luncheon given in his honor at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York, January 15. The luncheon was attended by many prominent clergymen of different faiths.

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*Deceased.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Foundation was held at the Harvard Club in New York City on Saturday, February 6. The Trustees had as their guests at the luncheon preceding the meeting, Consul-General Lamm of Sweden, Acting Consul-General Borch of Denmark and Mr. Linton Wilson, Fellow of the Foundation to Sweden in 1931. At this meeting the annual reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Publications Committee were submitted. Announcement was made that Dr. George E. Vincent, a Trustee of the Foundation and former president of the Rockefeller Foundation, had accepted an invitation to lecture in the Scandinavian countries under the auspices of the Foundation, and that he will sail on March 24. The subjects of his lectures will be:

1. Higher Education—Quantity versus Quality.
2. The Organization of Social Welfare—Private and Public Cooperation.
3. Development of Public Health—Fear of State Medicine.

Fellows of the Foundation

Mr. Åke Lundberg, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, accompanied

by Mrs. Lundberg, arrived in New York on February 2. Mr. Lundberg has taken up his studies at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Elias Dahr, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived in New York on January 15. Mr. Dahr is conducting research at the American Museum of Natural History.

Miss Elin Berner, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived in New York on January 15. While in the United States, Miss Berner will visit universities, colleges and schools where courses in domestic economy are given.

Mr. Thorsten Larsen, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, who has been studying with the United States Forest Service at Portland, Oregon, sailed for home on January 19.

Dr. Gillis Herlitz, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, who has been studying at the University of Chicago, sailed for home on January 2.

Former Fellows

Mr. N. H. Nielsen, a Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark in 1930, has recently been appointed Professor of Mechanics at the Polytechnic Institute in

Copenhagen by His Majesty the King of Denmark.

In the roll of honor published each year by the *Nation*, the name of Professor Harold C. Urey heads the lists of Scientists. Professor Urey, who is a codiscoverer of the hydrogen isotrope, a new atom, is now at the Bureau of Standards in Washington. He was a Fellow of the Foundation to Denmark in 1923.

New York Chapter

The Club Night of the New York Chapter was held at the Hotel Plaza on February 5. The hostesses of the evening were Baroness Alma Dahlerup, Mrs. Eric A. Löf, and Mrs. H. Osterberg. Among the guests present were President Robinson of the College of the City of New York and Mrs. Robinson.

THE REVIEW AND



ITS CONTRIBUTORS

With this number the REVIEW begins a new feature. Upon a request from the American Library Association, we are giving space to carefully chosen and annotated lists of recent Scandinavian books suitable for inclusion in American libraries. The Norwegian list which is published today will be followed by a Swedish and a Danish list, and from time to time we will publish supplementary lists of new books that appear. Note that the books listed are in the original languages and suited for communities with a large Scandinavian population. Our readers can cooperate with us and with the committee of the American Library Association by calling the attention of their local librarians to these lists. Where the library cannot afford to buy the entire collection, you can point out a few of the books that seem to you most desirable. The committee selecting the books is headed by Rudolph H. Gjelsness, Fellow of the Foundation to Norway in 1924-25, and now with the New York Public Library.

Carl Fries edits the splendid illustrated annual published by the Swedish Tourist Society in Stockholm, a society devoted to helping especially the younger generation

to explore their own country and become intimately acquainted with its beauties. . . . It is a well known fact that Knut Hamsun is very seldom at home to newspaper men, and we are exceptionally fortunate therefore in having secured an article from Thyra Freding, a Swedish writer of wide Scandinavian sympathies, who has been received as a guest at Nørholmen and portrays it sympathetically. . . . Johan H. Langaard is secretary and librarian of the National Gallery in Oslo and a writer on art. He is the author of the book on Per Krohg in the new series SMÅ KUNSTBÖKER published by Gyldendal in Oslo. . . . The articles by Sven Rögind and Signe Toksvig complement each other in an interesting way, the former dealing with the present crisis, the latter with the permanent values in rural Denmark. Added to them we have an article by Peter Manniche, principal of the International People's College in Elsinore, on the Folk High Schools, without which rural Denmark could scarcely be conceived. . . . Gurli Hertzman-Ericson is editorial representative of the REVIEW in Sweden.

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Recent Norwegian Books Recommended for Libraries

Compiled by the Scandinavian Book Review Committee under the general auspices of the American Library Association Committee on Work with the Foreign Born. The members are: R. H. Gjelsness, chairman, Inger Aubert Daan, Anna Skabo Erichsen, and Anna C. Reque.

Books have been supplied through the courtesy of Bonnier Publishing House, 561 Third Avenue, New York City. Prices given are for bound copies.

FICTION

Bojer, Johan. Folk ved sjöen. Gyldendal. 1929. \$2.85.

A pendant, not a sequel, to *The Last of the Vikings*. Tells the story of the everlasting struggle against extreme poverty waged in a gallant spirit which redeems it from sordidness. In its central figure, Mother Lisbeth, everyday heroism is gloried. Was the best seller of the year in Norway.

Boo, Sigrid. Vi som går kjøkkenveien. Aschehoug. 1931. \$1.45.

On a wager, a young lady determines to earn her living as a domestic servant for a year. Her experiences in the rôle of parlor maid in a large country house are set down with refreshing gaiety. The book is a best seller and has also had success as a play.

Braaten, Oscar. Prinsesse Terese. Aschehoug. 1931. \$2.40.

A young man's marriage to a social superior and his subsequent struggles with an inferiority complex.

Christiansen, Sigurd. To levende og en død. Gyldendal. 1931. \$2.60.

A psychological study of the demoralizing effect of public opinion which condemned as cowardly a postal employee's failure to resist armed bandits in a post office robbery. Awarded first prize in the Gyldendal-Bonnier Scandinavian novel competition, 1931.

Duun, Olav. Ragnhild. Norli. 1931. \$2.10.

Continuation of *Medmenneske* (1929). A good woman's fight against evil forces drives her to commit murder; estrangement from her family follows and a prison sentence. The second volume carries on her life after the prison episode, leading at last to reconciliation with her family.

Egge, Peter. Gjester. Gyldendal. 1931. \$2.85.

Several ethical problems are dealt with in the life of the hero who has to suffer all his life for a sin committed in his youth, but shoulders his burden courageously. Awarded third prize for Norway in the Gyldendal-Bonnier Scandinavian novel competition, 1931.

Elster, Kristian. Bonde Veirskjæg. Aschehoug. 1930. \$2.85.

City versus country; the encroachment of city civilization on traditional rural life, symbolized in the resistance of an old farmer, Jan Mar, to the innovations of the machine age.

Falkberget, Johan. Christianus Sextus: i hammerens tegn. Aschehoug. 1931. \$3.50.

Continuation of *Christianus Sextus: de første geseller* (1927). A story from the early years of the copper mining industry in Røros, Norway, rich in detail and incident of the period (early seventeenth century).

Fönhus, Mikkjel. Skogenes eventyrer. Aschehoug. 1929. \$1.95.

Life story of a fox, written in the author's usual vigorous style, with the authentic flavor of the northern woods.

Hamsun, Knut. August. Gyldendal. 1930. \$3.45.

Sequel to *Vagabonds*. Preaches Hamsun's favorite doctrine, the futility of progress that leads away from nature. Delightfully humorous in its account of the irrepressible August who, amid the ruins of the present, lives on grandiose tales of the past and wild imaginings of the future.

Hoel, Sigurd. En dag i Oktober. Gyldendal. 1931. \$2.85.

A novel of modern marriage and divorce. An absorbing and dramatic story of a day of tragedy in an apartment house, unfolding the marital difficulties of a young scientist and his beautiful wife. Awarded second place for Norway in the Gyldendal-Bonnier Scandinavian novel competition, 1931.

Humör, 1931. Aschehoug. 1931. \$1.00.

Humorous sketches by well known writers, including Oscar Braaten, Sigrid Boo, Arnulf Överland, and Kristian Elster. Adapted to informal public reading.

Ring, Barbra. Eldjarstad. Aschehoug. 1931. \$2.70.

The farm Eldjarstad has been in possession of one mighty clan for generations, and keep-

ing it in the family has become a sacred obligation. The only child to inherit the estate is a hunchback, intensely loyal to traditions in her struggles for the ancestral home.

Rølvaag, Ole E. Den signede dag. Aschehoug, 1931. \$2.65.

The third in the series which began with *I de dage* and *Peder Seier*. It tells of the tumultuous married life of Peder and Susie, his Irish wife, a woman who is utterly alien to him in race, religion, habits, and ideals. The English translation is called *Their Fathers' God*.

Sandel, Cora. Alberte og friheten. Aschehoug, 1931. \$2.50.

Sympathetic portrayal of the less glamorous aspects of life in the Latin Quarter of Paris, and the frustrations of a would-be self-sufficient young woman seeking to maintain there her personal freedom and independence.

Undset, Sigrid. Den brændende busk. Aschehoug, 1931. \$3.40.

Sequel to *Gymnadenia* (1929). The moral and spiritual problems of a young man in the modern world, and the solution found for them in orthodox religious faith.

GENERAL WORKS

Amundsen, Roald. Opdagelsesreiser. 4 v. Gyldendal. 1928-31. \$13.65.

A copiously illustrated memorial edition of Amundsen's accounts of his polar explorations. Vol. I. Northwest passage, 1903-07. Vol. II. South pole, 1910-12. Vol. III. Northeast passage, 1918-20; Vol. IV. Polar flight, 1925-26.

Bull, Edvard, and others. Det norske folks liv og historie gjennom tiderne. 10 v. Aschehoug. 1929-31. About \$25.00 (sold separately at \$2.70 a volume).

A comprehensive history of the Norwegian people from prehistoric times to the present day. The work of several specialists; covers cultural, economic, social, and political history, with emphasis on the people, their work and customs, rather than their rulers.

Holand, Hjalmar Rued. Den sidste folkevandring. Sagastubber fra nybyggerlivet i Amerika. Aschehoug, 1930. \$2.85.

Interesting chapters in the history of Norwegian emigration to America; incidents of pioneer life, notable personalities, and the backgrounds of the principal Norwegian-American communities.

Kent, Charles. Norsk lyrikk gjennom tusen aar. 2 v. Aschehoug, 1929. \$3.00.

Anthology of Norwegian poetry from the Old Norse period to the present day. Contains a liberal selection from contemporary poets previous to 1921.

Koht, Halvdan. Henrik Ibsen. 2 v. Aschehoug. 1928-29. \$7.25.

A complete and authoritative biography containing much new material. An English translation in two volumes has been published by the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Skavlan, Einar. Knut Hamsun. Gyldendal. 1929. \$4.25.

A biography, not a critical estimate, but traces the connection between Hamsun's life and works. Written for his seventieth birthday and the only Norwegian biography of him. Serious in content, it is sprightly and entertaining. Fully illustrated.

Snorre, Kongesagaer. Riksmåalsutgave. Stenersen. 1931. \$3.00.

A new edition by Alexander Bugge and Didrik Seip.

Sörenson, Jon. Fridtjof Nansen's saga. Dybwad. 1931.

An inspiring portrayal of Nansen as explorer, scientist, statesman, and servant of mankind, with intimate touches from his family life. Numerous drawings made by Nansen himself give evidence of his distinguished artistic ability. An English edition is being prepared by the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Vogt, Nils Collett. Et liv i dikt. 2 v. Aschehoug. 1930. \$2.85.

A selection to date of the works of Norway's foremost living poet, made by himself.



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DANISH EXPORTERS CONTEMPLATE REPRISALS
FOR GERMAN HIGH TARIFFS

Because the German Reich has imposed new and increased duties on butter of Danish manufacture, an emergency committee, representing 200,000 farmers, is demanding cancellation of the most favored nation clause in Denmark's commercial treaty with Germany. The new duties range from 100 marks on 100 kilograms against gold-basis countries, to 136 marks against those not on a gold basis. The Danish public is urged to purchase British goods instead of German until better arrangements are made for the export of Danish dairy products to Germany.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENERGY AS A NORWEGIAN
EXPORT ARTICLE

The question of exporting electrical power from Norway is being studied by leading engineers and is considered entirely feasible because of the fact that Norwegian waterfalls, on account of the country's topographical conditions, furnish the best facilities for the harnessing of this power. As far back as 1921 a Danish-Norwegian-Swedish committee was formed which presented its findings to the World Power Conference in London, in 1924. More recently the question of transmitting such electrical energy to Germany has come up. The shortest route would be from Norway to Denmark, by submarine cable under the Skagerak, and thence by aerial cable through Jutland to Germany.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASEA

The Swedish General Electric Company, usually known as the ASEA, will soon celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. Besides being an industrial enterprise of world-wide importance and the leading one of its kind in Scandinavia, ASEA has been a school for many electrical engineers. Not only Swedes, but a number of foreigners, even from the most distant countries, have attended the students' course in the factory. Recent ASEA installations of hydroelectric machinery include one at the power station of Saaheim, in Norway, another at Upper Notch Plant, Ontario, Canada, and further in Belgium, Malacca, Uruguay, England, Dutch East Indies, Poland, Russia, Australia, New Zealand, and in many other countries. One of the largest of domestic orders recently obtained was in connection with the electrification of the Swedish State Railways' trunk line from Stockholm to Malmö.

MONSTER TURBINE SHIPPED TO RUSSIA

A monster turbine for the new hydroelectric power station at Swir, Russia, was shipped from the Karlstad Mechanical Works, in Kristinehamn, around the first of the year. The shipment required twenty-four railroad cars, and the diameter of the turbine, 7.4 meters, is surpassed only by the one now under construction for the new Swedish government power station at Vargön, on the Göta River, near Gothenburg. The buckets of the Russian turbine weighing 10,500 kilograms are of Swedish rustless steel and the largest made of that material.

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SHIPPING NOTES

NEW DENMARK-ENGLAND SHIP FOR
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Adding a third motorship to the three already in service between Esbjerg and Harwich, the United Steamships Company of Copenhagen has named the motorship launched from the Helsingør Shipyards, *England*, as a tribute to the big exports of products sent from the Jutland port to the country across the North Sea. *England* has a beam of 31 feet and a depth of 44 feet. Like its sister ships it has every improvement that modern ship engineering can provide. The United Steamships Company is the parent company of the Scandinavian-American Line which operates between Copenhagen and New York.

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE ANNOUNCES
NORTHERN CRUISE

The motorliner *Kungsholm* of the Swedish American Line is scheduled to leave New York on June 28 for a cruise to Iceland, North Cape, Russia and Scandinavia, to last forty-three days. The return to New York is set for August 10. When arriving at Leningrad the *Kungsholm* will remain long enough to permit the passengers to visit Moscow and other interesting points in Russia. In the meantime, the *Kungsholm* is engaged in its West Indies trips which afford an exceptional opportunity to visit the southern islands during the winter months.

UNIQUE CRUISE OF THE GRIPSHOLM

Over four hundred passengers sailed on the Swedish American motorliner *Gripsholm* from Gothenburg, February 6, on a forty-seven-day pleasure cruise which will visit four continents and cover 13,677 miles. On March 4 the *Gripsholm* will call at New York, where she will remain four days while her passengers are seeing New York and other interesting places in this country.

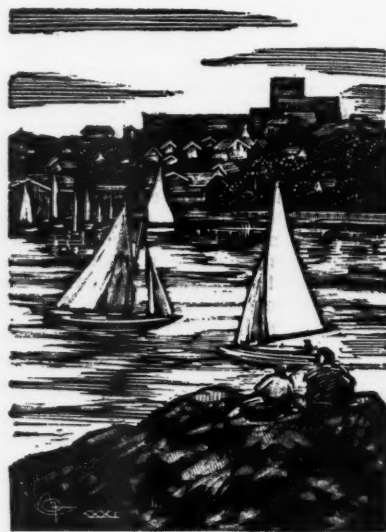
The itinerary is unique in that it covers stops at ports never before combined in any cruise schedule. Visits will be made at Boulogne, France; Tangiers, Morocco; Las Palmas, Canary Islands; Port of Spain, Trinidad; La Guaira, Venezuela; Kingston, Jamaica; Havana, Cuba; New York; Bermuda; Funchal, Madeira; Lisbon, Portugal; Dover, England, and Gothenburg, Sweden, where the cruise will end March 24.

During the past two months the *Gripsholm* has been completely overhauled in all departments, and many innovations added.

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TONNAGE LEVEL

According to the American Bureau of Shipping, merchant ship construction in the United States shipyards reached a new low level on January 1. Only 266,866 gross tons were then under construction, as compared with 345,780 tons a year ago. The largest amount of tonnage is being built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, followed in order by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's Fore

(Continued on page 192)



From a woodcut by Glintenkamp

Summer Sport on
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MARSTRAND, fortress-crowned island—by boat from Gothenburg—warm, salty North Sea water. Tennis courts under ramparts. Sail boats manned by Viking descendants. Deep-sea fishing.

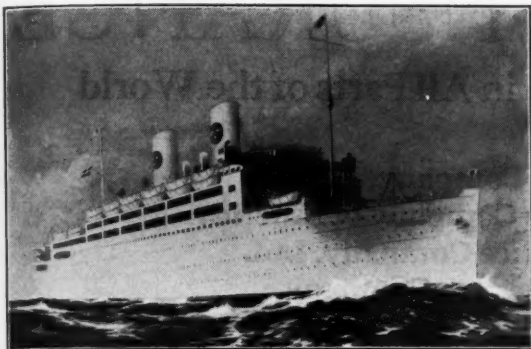
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return Aug. 10, or later, passenger's option
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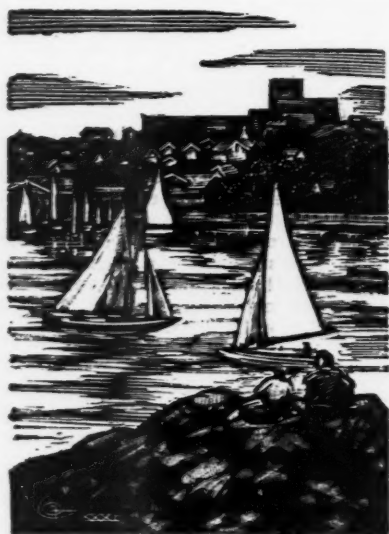
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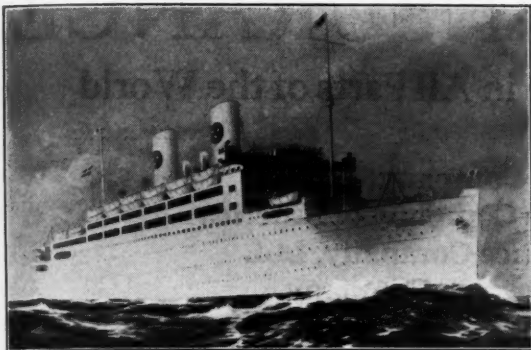
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FRANK B. ZELLER, Marine Manager

SHIPPING NOTES

(Continued from page 190)

River plant, the Sun Shipbuilding and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. For the first time in many years not one big yacht was being built in any American shipyard.

WORLD SHIPPING STATUS AS GIVEN IN SCANDINAVIAN SHIPPING GAZETTE

In the annual number of the *Scandinavian Shipping Gazette* a résumé of events during 1931 is presented, together with a view into the future of shipping the world over. One of the unfortunate features of the past year is said to be the fall in the value of ships. It is suggested that the international shipping associations bend their efforts toward stopping the process of devaluation, as it frightens away capital and is ruinous to both owners and mortgage holders. Germany recently introduced a law preventing compulsory sales of property at prices below five-sixths of its 1930 value. The editor of the *Shipping Gazette* advocates the passing of similar laws in other countries where shipping is considered an essential part of the country's business.

A WOODEN SHIP DISCARDED

Sweden's last three-masted bark, built entirely of wood, was sold for junk. The vessel, called the *Rolf*, was only forty years old and in good condition. Once she carried freight to many foreign ports, but steam and motorships gradually took the business.

NORWEGIAN MARINE INSURANCE AND BRITISH GOLD STANDARD SUSPENSION

In reviewing the marine insurance of the past year, P. A. Iversen, chairman of the Central Association of Norwegian Maritime Underwriters, said that the abolition of the gold standard by England had seriously affected the business which during the first eight months of the year had shown signs of improvement. In this connection, Mr. Iversen said, it should be remembered that damage sustained under the policies covering 1931 would be repaid under the new conditions of exchange at a considerably bigger expense than before the gold standard was suspended. The review also calls attention to the new marine insurance plan with its more up to date rules for compensation.

HOW NORWAY LOOKS AFTER ITS SEAMEN AND FISHERMEN

The Norwegian Seamen's Association a number of years ago took the initiative in a movement for the erection of a Seamen's Home at Farsund, and the building was recently opened amidst picturesque surroundings where the mariners have a fine view of the North Sea from the hill back of the house. A similar home has been built at Aalesund at a cost of 155,000 kroner. It is the intention here to grant worthy seamen and fishermen from Aalesund and surrounding district free lodgings on their retirement from active service. The Aalesund Skippers' Association is responsible for the building of this home which is located in the center of the town and commands a splendid view of the fjord.

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